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The Night Wind.

'Tis a lonely inn among the pines
Let it alone in the firelight's glow,
Losing myself in the backlog's mines,
And hearing the night wind come and go;

And now it threatens, and now it grieves,
Fiends at the lintel, or slams a blind;
Now it prowls, sullen, about the eaves—
This protean, bitter autumn wind.

Fiercely it swoops on the doorside yew,
As a vulture drops upon its prey;
And now in the throat of the sooty flue
I hear it howl, like a beast at bay.

Now it flies shrieking across the downs,
And now, like a ghost, it whispers me
Of people starving to death in towns,
And of wrecks a thousand leagues at sea!

A Midsummer Song.

Oh, father's gone to market town; he was up before the day,
And Jamie's after robins, and the man is making hay,
And whistling down the hollow goes the boy that minds the mill,
While mother from the kitchen door is calling with a will—
"Polly!—Polly!—The cows are in the corn!
Oh, where's Polly?"

From all the misty morning air there comes a summer sound—
A murmur as of waters from skies, and trees, and ground,
The birds they sing upon the wing, the pigeons bill and coo,
And over hill and hollow rings again the loud halloo—
"Polly!—Polly!—The cows are in the corn!
Oh, where's Polly?"

Above the trees the honey bees swarm by with buzz and boom,
And in the field and garden a hundred flowers bloom,
Within the farmer's meadow a brown eyed daisy blows,
And down at the edge of the hollow a red and thorny rose.
But Polly!—Polly!—The cows are in the corn!
Oh, where's Polly?

How strange at such a time of day the mill should stop its clatter!
The farmer's wife is listening now, and wonders what's the matter.
Oh, wild the birds are singing in the wood and on the hill,
While whistling up the hollow goes the boy that minds the mill.
Put Polly!—Polly!—The cows are in the corn!
Oh, where's Polly?

—*Scribner for August.*

THE MASSACRE AT GOLIAD.

An Account by the Only Living Man who Survived It.

Santa Anna invaded Texas in February, 1836, with 10,000 men. The army entered by two routes, the larger division, commanded by Santa Anna, going from New Leon, crossed the river at the Presidio del Rio Grande, and taking the main road, made forced marches toward San Antonio de Bexar. The other division, under Gen. Don Jose Urea, ex-governor of Durango, crossed the Rio Grande at or near the city of Matamoras, and entered Texas at San Patricio, on the Rio de las Nueces.

The two sections advanced, having several engagements marked by cruel slaughter. Col. Fannin was at Goliad, thirty miles distant, with Texan troops. The fortress of Goliad stood on an eminence. It was a large square building of stone, inclosing about an acre. It was rather a series of buildings, having an arsenal, a barrack and a church. It had three strong bastions of solid masonry, two of which were turreted. The place had a formidable appearance, but was not really so, as the walls were thin, having been designed to resist the attacks of Indians only. Two or three good field pieces could have breached any section of the structure, save the bastions, in an hour. Fannin's force in the place amounted to not more than 325 men. The country was open, and an army could march past it on either side unmolested.

When Gen. Urea reached Goliad, instead of besieging he marched around, crossed the San Antonio river above. Fannin then set fire to the fortress, and begun his retreat toward Guadalupe Victoria, but soon surrendered. The terms offered by Urea were: That the Texans should be received and treated as prisoners of war; that private property should be respected and restored; that the side arms of the officers should be given up; that the men should be sent to Capano, and thence in eight days to the United States, and that the officers should be paroled. No written copy of this agreement was ever found; but Capt. Shackleford said it was reduced in writing in both languages. He made this assertion in my presence at Goliad on the day of the massacre. But written or unwritten, the stipulations should have been equally binding. There is no kind of doubt that the Mexican officers destroyed the documents.

Fannin and his fellow prisoners were then remanded to Goliad, and General Urea went to Victoria. The prisoners were huddled at Goliad into the old church, a place not half large enough for them, with but one window that I can remember. They were kept there two days, and then allowed to go out into the open area of the fort.

On the twenty-third of March Miller's command, to which I belonged, reached Goliad. The company consisted of seventy men, who had been captured at Capano. We were allowed to mingle freely with the other prisoners, but were assigned separate quarters at nightfall. Next day Ward's battalion, which had escaped from the mission, and had been captured near the Guadalupe river, were brought into Goliad, making in all nearly 500 prisoners.

On the morning of our arrival at Goliad, we met two gentleman and a squad of lancers. One of the gentlemen was Col. Fannin, who, although wounded, was on horseback; the other was Col. Holzinger, a Mexican artillery officer. Fannin said he had fought a hard battle on the nineteenth, and had surrendered upon honorable terms the next morning. He was then on his way to Capano, to procure a vessel to transport his men to New Orleans. This is proof positive that Fannin surrendered upon honorable terms, and not at discretion, as Santa Anna always insisted, and, doubtless, believed. I have read Urea's dispatch to Santa Anna from near Victoria, in which he gives a full account of his proceedings since leaving the Rio Grande, tells of all prisoners at Goliad, but says not one word about any agreement with Fannin relative to terms of surrender, leaving the commander-in-chief in the belief that Fannin surrendered at discretion. I know, from Almonte's diary, that this is the only dispatch received by Santa Anna from Urea since he had left the Rio Grande.

The courier from Santa Anna arrived at Goliad on the twenty-sixth, having left San Antonio the morning of the same day, distant one hundred miles. Don J. N. Partills, the commandante, glanced at the superscription, then at the black seal bearing the president's arms, an upright arm and dagger, with the legend "Mano y Clavo," and sat down on his camp stool to read the missive, uttering something like a groan. Its purport was that he had certain prisoners in charge, that he knew what his duty was, and must execute that duty and promptly rejoin his commander. Partilla threw down the dispatch in disgust. "Duty, indeed," he muttered, leaning his head upon the table.

A young woman entered the room, took up the letter, and read it through from beginning to end. Partilla looked up and discovered the intruder with the dispatch in her hand.

"I see you have been reading my dispatches," said the commandante.

"I have. I came here with that very purpose," she replied.

"I suppose you know what it means"

"I understand its meaning perfectly. It means the death of every American now in Goliad. I have watched for the courier since daybreak, and was resolved to know the contents of his dispatch at any peril. What are your intentions?"

"To obey the president's instructions to the letter."

"There is one company among the prisoners in there of whose capture the president could not have been advised when he wrote that dispatch. I mean the men from Capano."

"I don't know that."

"Suppose you assume that he was not aware of their presence. He does not mention the company in his letter."

"Well, what then? It would only prolong their lives for a few days."

"Promise me that you will do as I wish. Much can be done in a few days. I have friends near the president whom he cannot afford to disoblige; nor can they well afford to slight me. Promise me this, and Francisco, my husband's orderly, shall start for Bexar to-night."

"It shall be as you desire. They call me Indian, Senora Alavesque; but were I president I would not write that letter for all the lands your father owns; not for all the gold that ever passed the mint of Mexico."

The colonel leaned his bronzed Aztec face upon the table, weeping like a child.

Donna Pachita Alavesque, a lovely women of twenty, was the wife of a colonel of the Mexican army, a man of great wealth and power. She had followed him to Texas, partly from whim, but chiefly in the hope of doing good. Her visit that night to the commander saved seventy lives.

Col. Portilla sent a courier that night at nine o'clock to Victoria, informing Gen. Urea of the receipt of Santa Anna's note, and of the plan he should pursue. He also informed him of his intention in respect to the company to be preserved.

On that same evening the rumor got abroad among the prisoners inside the fortress that the commander-in-chief had been heard from, and that all would march in the morning for Capano, where ships were waiting to transport us to New Orleans. Nearly all were young men, most of whom had pleasant homes, and friends who would welcome them home with joy. Many were singing gleeful songs, or telling pleasant stories and talking of their friends. A young man asked some one, apparently among Ward's men, if he remembered Jack Fellows—I think that was the name. The answer was: "Yes." And the first voice continued: "Do you mind how he used to sit up there in the bastion evenings and sing and talk of his mothers and sisters at home?"

"I do right well. That chap used to make me cry sometimes."

"Well, he'll never sing any more. He's as dead as Julius Cæsar. He was the first man killed in the Encinal. Poor fellow! I helped to bury him in the ditch. I wish he was here to-night." A flute in the hands of a skillful performer had been playing all the evening such airs as "Auld Lang Syne," and "Home, Sweet Home." Every one around me appeared to be happy and spoke in pleasant tones. At length all the voices were silent, and nothing was heard but the cries of the Indian sentries as they paced to and fro on the walls yelling in most unearthly accents: "Centinella Alerta!" "Centinella"—something else, which I have long ago forgotten. At daylight the reveille consisted of simply a few drum traps and a bugle blast. Soon lines were formed and the rolls called. There were no soldiers inside the fort, only a few officers, who were counting the prisoners, and making preparations of some sort in a very quiet way. Now and then something was said about the early release and departure of the prisoners; about the necessity for slaughtering beeves, and other preparations for a voyage.

Soon a number of prisoners, I should say at least 150, moved out of the main gateway, in the direction of the southern bastion. An officer came up to where we were standing in line and ordered us to move. As we passed through the gateway, the party that had gone out ahead of us had turned the corner of the fortress, going apparently toward the river. We turned the opposite way, and entered a small peach orchard, where we were told to sit down on the grass and keep quiet.

On one side of this orchard, facing the Matamoras road, was a line of officers' tents. The other side was protected by a cactus hedge, beyond which was an old graveyard, much dilapidated. The western side was an open prairie, with here and there a tree. The rest of the prisoners then came out of the fort, one-half going three or four hundred yards westward along the Matamoras road, and the others in the direction we had taken. The latter passed up the road, and, turning round the orchard hedge, halted just beyond the graveyard. A line of soldiers marched on either side. A tall young fellow walked at the head of this party, with a Mexican blanket about his shoulders. He looked toward us, smiling pleasantly. I had conversed with him the day previous, when he spoke hopefully of an early departure for his home in Pennsylvania. This party had barely turned the cactus hedge when a prolonged roar of musketry was heard in the direction of the river beyond the fort. The cry then arose among our men that they were shooting the prisoners. The firing was kept up for several minutes, and then it died away in occasional shots. The firing commenced at the graveyard. The intervening bushes prevented our seeing anything save the occasional gleam of a bayonet, but I could hear the trampling of feet and the shouts and groans of dying men distinctly.

Meanwhile my attention was directed to the party that had marched out on the road in front of the fort. They were in plain view. Some accounts of this massacre say that the prisoners were shot while in sitting postures. This was not the fact as to the party coming under my notice. They halted, when fairly out on the open prairie, the soldiers forming a line facing down the road. The prisoners were then placed in a single line facing the soldiers. The soldiers then faced the prisoners, and at the command leveled their pieces, and each soldier fired at the man directly in front of him. About a third of the prisoners fell, others stood apparently astounded until bayoneted, but about forty of them ran in various directions. Not one of these fugitives escaped, however, as all were pursued and either sabered by the dragoons or killed by the lancers.

The wounded prisoners, about thirty in number, were murdered in the open area, inside the fortification. Major Dominguez, a yellow, pink eyed man, a refugee from San Domingo, had charge of this part of the massacre. He obtained it by request, being a friend of Gen. Garay. This is the man who, at Agua Dulce, caused Capt. Grant to be placed on the back of a wild horse, with a lasso round his neck. The horse was then whipped till, maddened, he dashed away, dragging Capt. Grant through a thorny chaparral. Grant was left dead upon the ground and mangled in a horrible manner. This miscreant that morning hacked a wounded boy to death while the lad was on his knees praying. He and his assistants then stabbed the wounded men to death, first dragging them from the hospital floor.

Meanwhile Father Maloney, the curate of San Patricio, pushed the three American physicians and their assistants into the vestry, and shut the door. He had hardly done so when Senora Pachita Alavesque entered, and asked if they were still alive. The priest answered that they were in the vestry, but that he expected Dominguez for them every moment. "Give him this note," she said, "and if he dares to treat it with disrespect, he shall never pass that door alive." Soon Dominguez entered. "Show him the note, father," said Pachita. Dominguez read the note, which was signed "Garay," and it directed that the three physicians and their assistants should be reserved from execution. Dominguez walked away with an air of disappointment.

The last assassination was that of Col. Fannin. The colonel being wounded, was led out and seated in a chair. An interpreter, Capt. Splan, had been left for the purpose of explaining anything that the colonel might have to say. The colonel took from his pocket a letter and a watch, and asked that they be sent to his wife. He then handed the officer some doubloons, which he begged him to accept, requesting that he would have him shot through the heart and decently buried. All this was promised, the officer pocketing the money. Fannin was then blindfolded, shot through the head, his clothes stripped off, and the body dragged out through the main gateway, and left lying on the grass.

After Fannin was murdered, the officer ordered Splan to take his seat in the chair, as he also was going to shoot him. Capt. Splan replied that he had been reserved as an interpreter.

"We have no further use for interpreters now," said the officer, "all the Americans have been shot. Take your seat."

At that critical moment an officer with whom Splan had a slight acquaintance was passing. Splan hailed him, and they commenced talking about the execution of Fannin, which had just taken place. Becoming impatient, the officer ordered Splan once more to take the chair. The officer told the commander of the firing party that he would be responsible for Splan, and taking him by the arm, they walked away together. The officer conducted the captain to where we were stationed, and then left him to seek the commander. It was here, from Capt. Splan's own lips, that I learned the particulars of Fannin's death. He had scarcely finished his narrative, when an orderly came up and told him he was wanted by the commander. He bade us an affectionate adieu, saying he had no doubt that he was going to be shot, and walked off with the orderly. Happily, he was mistaken. The next morning he was started off to Matamoras with a returning provision train.

The soldiers stripped the clothing from the dead bodies of their victims, and, making a bundle of the gory vestments, hung them on their bayonets, and thus marched back to their quarters. As they came past where we were, one fellow raised his gun, shaking his bloody bundle at us. Some of them got bank notes out of the prisoner's clothes, of the value of which they knew nothing. That afternoon a man came to our quarters and offered a twenty-dollar United States bank note for fifty cents. He succeeded in effecting a sale. A lancer came with a pair of boots hanging to his saddle, which he offered for "dos reals." Davy Strong wanted boots very badly, and thought they would fit him. Many of the men cried out "shame" to Davy, but he paid the money and pulled them on.

The bodies of the murdered men were burnt at the places where they died. The cremation occupied three or four days. Whatever may have been the motive for this, the result was beneficial, as it spared us from the stench that would have arisen.

Eight days after the massacre an order arrived at Goliad to shoot the remaining prisoners, but before it could be carried into effect it was countermanded. And this, Don Manuel Talsa told me, was the result of Senora Alavesque's influence at headquarters.

About the close of April following Senora Alavesque came to our quarters one day with the don, her husband, who looked like a good hearted man, but dreadful stiff and dignified. Pachita bade us all good-bye, and said she was going home to Durango. There was a very handsome young Kentuckian named Allen in our company, who used to talk in French with the senora. On taking her final departure Allen was the last man she spoke to. It was plain to me, boy that I was, as I watched their parting, that there was a special cause for her great interest in our fate.

Allen was young, about twenty-five, a blue eyed, handsome fellow, with a quiet, well bred air. The senora was hardly twenty, a black eyed, high-bred beauty. God bless her. She saved my life and the lives of my companions. Senor Alavesque was a man of middle age, a self-contained, quiet person, who was never seen without his cigarette.

A Boarding House in an Uproar.

This is how the rumpus occurred: Higgins, who is a top-floorer, came home late, bringing a friend with him. As the ways leading to Higgins' apartments are tortuous, he left his friend in the hall and ascended alone to illuminate. Having struck a light, he gave a low whistle as a signal to his friend to ascend. This little circumstance was fatal to the peace and well-being of the establishment. The old gentleman Battles, who has the first floor front, was in a half wakeful state, and hearing the sibilant signal sounded on an upper landing was convinced that it was a thief's method of communicating with his fellow. Battles is energetic, and in a very brief space of time bang went his pistol out of the front window, accompanied by a volley of cries of "Police!" "Fire!" "Robbers!" and "Murder!" This demonstration had its effect all along the line. The boarders, *en deshabille* to a greater or lesser degree—it was a warm night—appeared on the landing, and the boldest of them invaded Battles' appartment. The neighbors rushed out or put their heads out of the windows, and the greatest commotion prevailed throughout the street. The police began to arrive, reenforced by a squad from the stationhouse, and the fire patrol rushed around the corner. It took some time to explain matters and to restore quiet to the neighborhood. The most frightened individual of all was the strange gentleman Higgins had brought home with him. He was set upon by the infuriated boarders as the supposed burglar, and narrowly escaped demolition.

RENOUNCING.—The late Dr. ——, being one of the moderators, did not satisfy by his preaching the Calvinistic portion of his flock. "Why, sir," said they, "we think you dinna tell us enough about renouncing our ain righteousness." "Renouncing your ain righteousness!" vociferated the astonished doctor; "I never saw any ye had to renounce!"

A couple of thieves entered the house of Mrs. Wright, a poor widow, near Knoxville, and finding nothing of value there, went into the yard, killed her only cow, stripped it of its skin, and cursing the woman for being poor, took the hide to Knoxville and sold it to a tanner.

THE UNITED STATES.

Some Interesting Statistics.

The area of the United States is 3,578,392 square miles, which were acquired as follows:

	Square Miles.
Territory ceded by England in 1783	815,615
Louisiana, as acquired from France in 1803	930,928
Florida, as acquired from Spain in 1821	59,268
Texas, as admitted to the Union in 1845	237,504
Oregon, by treaty in 1846	280,425
California, taken from Mexico in 1847	649,762
Arizona, from Mexico by treaty in 1854	5,000
Alaska, from Russia by treaty in 1867	577,390
Total present area	3,578,392

In 1620 there were but 300 white settlers in New England. Less than 250 years ago New York city consisted of one dozen log cabins, and all the land now comprising the city and county of New York was purchased for £24. One hundred years ago we were thirteen feeble colonies and 3,000,000 people; now we consist of thirty-seven sovereign and independent States and twelve Territories. The thirteen original colonies, in the order in which the names of their representatives are appended to the Declaration of Independence, were as follows: New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia. The entire list of our present States, arranged alphabetically, with the date of their admission into the Union, is here appended:

STATES AND TERRITORIES.

States.	Date of Admission.	States.	Date of Admission.
Alabama	1819	Missouri	1821
Arkansas	1836	Nebraska	1867
California	1850	Nevada	1864
Connecticut	—	New Hampshire	—
Delaware	—	New Jersey	—
Florida	1845	New York	—
Georgia	—	North Carolina	—
Illinois	1818	Ohio	1802
Indiana	1816	Oregon	1859
Iowa	1846	Pennsylvania	—
Kansas	1861	Rhode Island	—
Kentucky	1792	South Carolina	—
Louisiana	1812	Tennessee	1796
Maine	1820	Texas	1845
Maryland	—	Vermont	1791
Massachusetts	—	Virginia	—
Michigan	1837	West Virginia	1863
Minnesota	1858	Wisconsin	1848
Mississippi	1817		

Our twelve Territories, under similar arrangement, are as follows:

Territories.	Date of Organization.
Alaska	Not yet organized
Arizona	1863
Colorado	1861
Dakota	1861
District of Columbia	—
Idaho	1863
Indian Territory	Not yet organized
Montana	1864
New Mexico	1850
Utah	1850
Washington	1853
Wyoming	1868

* Just admitted as a State, making the number of States thirty-eight.

The Eruption of Volcanoes.

The *Revue Scientifique* contains an interesting chapter quoted from a work on volcanoes by M. K. Fuchs. The author, after reviewing all the different theories hitherto in vogue, distinctly repudiates the notion that volcanoes are in communication with the center of the earth. The real cause of eruptions, he says, is still a mystery; the modern hypothesis, which supposed the center of the earth to be solid, but enveloped by a stratum of rocks in a state of aqueous fusion, over which lies the hardened crust we inhabit, answers pretty nearly to the facts brought to light by recent investigation. It is not to be doubted that eruptions are owing to a struggle between the vapors contained in the volcanic focus and the masses of lava that stop their issue. These will absorb a large quantity of the former, but in the end they get saturated, and the remaining vapors force a passage to the terrestrial surface. The origin of these vapors is stated to be the sea, which provides the volcanic force with the requisite steam. In support of this view the author points to the fact that active volcanoes are almost exclusively situated near a sea coast. Out of 139 that have had eruptions since the middle of the last century, ninety-eight are insular, and nearly all the others are close to the coast. Another argument in favor of the infiltration of sea water is this: that the chemical constitution of volcanic vapors comprises all the substances that distinguish sea water from fresh, and even in the same proportions. The real volcano is the invisible focus situated in the entrails of the earth, and not the mere crater exposed to view. The mountain is nothing but a sort of chimney formed by and for the passage of the lava, and it incloses a vast space where the lava accumulates from time to time until it is expelled by the steam. We may here state that these views coincide with those explained by Dr. Montucci in his *Questions Scientifiques*, in which he considers the various focuses of volcanic activity as so many "ulcers" of the terrestrial globe, and not reaching further down than a couple of miles below the level of the sea.

How the Sioux Fight.

The Sioux, when on the warpath, black their faces from their eyes down, the forehead being colored a bright red. When in mourning and when very eager to avenge the death of friends or relations, they cut their hair short and daub their faces with white earth. Their feats of horsemanship are wonderful. They consider the greatest act of valor to be the striking of their enemy with some hand instrument when alive, and, whether alive or dead, it is the first one that strides the fallen foe that "counts the coup," and not the one that shoots him. They do not always scalp. Their object of scalping is to furnish proof of their deed and give them to their women to dance over. They always attack in a sweeping, circling line, eagle-like, give a volley, pass on, circle and return on a different angle. When they kill one of the enemy there is always a rush to get the first crack at him so as to "count the coup," and then some Indian who was disappointed in getting a cut at the victim while alive scalps him. The Sioux always camp with tepees (lodges) in a circle, making, as it were, a stockade, and when on dangerous ground they picket their ponies in the center. Mr. Keller is familiar with the ground where the disastrous engagement of Custer occurred. Concerning this he said: "My idea of the Custer slaughter is that the Indians had no women and children in their lodges, and had parapets dug under the lodges out of sight. Custer, thinking it a family camp, rushed in the center of the fort, where resistance would necessarily prove fatal."

An Old Time Girl.

We saw her on the street yesterday, says the St. Louis *Journal*. She wore a neatly fitting, plainly cut and modestly trimmed calico dress. Her modest face beamed with youth and beauty beneath the graceful folds of a gauzy green veil, and her rosy cheeks shone through it like a pair of large cherries. She didn't carry one-half of her dress in her hand high up to gratify the vulgar gaze of blackguards or to draw forth ludicrous and ungentlemanly remarks of corner loafers. Nor was she pinned back so tight she couldn't step, and her heels didn't kick her tilter as high as the small of her back. She didn't walk like a mule with a loose set of harness on and flies bad. No; she wasn't dressed in a style calculated to attract the attention of any but true gentlemen, and of these she commanded the utmost respect, and it was paid her by all who, in meeting, admired her.

THE INDIAN SITTING BULL.

A Correspondent Tells us who he is—Peculiarities of the Indians.

The Chicago *Tribune* correspondent says he has learned almost a complete history of this hostile warrior, Sitting Bull. He is a Teton-Sioux and only thirty-five years of age. Captain McGarry, of the steamer Benton, tells me he has known Sitting Bull about the upper Missouri trading posts for many years. His principal bartering place was at Fort Peck, though of late years he and his band have followed the buffalo north on the Souris and Pembina rivers, and have bartered their robes and tongues for guns and ammunition with the French half-breeds of Manitoba. Sitting Bull was a convert and friend of Father de Smet, who taught him to read and write French. He has always scorned to learn English, but is a fair French scholar. In the Dakota language he is also versed, and declared to be a greater orator than Little Pheasant, chief of the Yanktonnais. Captain McGarry says he knows that Sitting Bull has read the French history of Napoleon's wars, and believes that he has modeled his generalship after the little Corsican corporal. Sitting Bull has never accepted an overture of peace, the report that he gave in his adhesion to Sully to the contrary notwithstanding. He has always been an unrelenting and vindictive savage, to the Americans what Schamyl was to the Russian. Father de Smet kept the Teton-Sioux from the warpath until 1868. He then left the upper Missouri and Sitting Bull became a chief. No organized effort was made to array the Sioux nation against the whites until after the Minnesota massacre of 1863, when the Sioux were driven west of the Missouri into the bad lands and mountains of Dakota. Sitting Bull aspired to the leadership, but Red Cloud, Spotted Tail, Little Pheasant and the Ogalalla Sitting Bull chiefs repudiated him. From that time he has been a malcontent, and at war with the chiefs of the Sioux nation, though he has by his persuasive arts of oratory seduced many hundreds of their young braves into his ranks. He is also largely re-enforced by young braves from the Crees and Assiniboins of Manitoba. Every summer for five years he has been up north among these tribes, and now they are flocking to his standard. If these reports are to be believed, and I have no reason to question them, when he next makes a stand against the Federal troops he will have in the neighborhood of 5,000 warriors, every one armed with repeating rifles. A great deal is expected from Sitting Bull's inability to take care of the wounded already on his hands, and which is a sacred duty among the Indians. If he has not sent his wounded north among his Manitoba friends, he will do so before he hazards another fight. The telegraphing report of Captain Smith, who brought Reno's wounded down, that Terry had found the biers of nine chiefs killed in the engagement with Custer is a mistake. They were the remains of sub-chiefs and braves killed by Custer when he was with Stanley in 1871. The Sioux custom is to carry off their dead braves to a secluded valley, and after their customary mourning period has expired, to lay out the dead braves on a platform high enough to be beyond the reach of wolves or coyotes.

An Expose.

A remarkable feature of the great inter-collegiate rowing matches, such as that which took place at Saratoga, is the freedom of costume permitted to the contestants. Nowhere, outside of the art studio, are the beauties of the living manly form so completely exhibited. A cap and bathing drawers not much less scanty than the conventional fig leaf, are the only drawbacks to complete nudity. During the race the bare bodies of the rowers writhe and glisten under the eyes of the spectators, and when it is over the victors are carried on the shoulders of their friends through the admiring crowds on shore, so that all may observe their masculine figures and their muscular development. One of the rowers, stretched at full length in a boat and smoking a cigar, was leisurely paraded up and down before the grand stand, as if courting admiration. Women as well as men are regaled with the spectacle, and both sexes seem to witness it with equal satisfaction. We have here an illustration of the purely artificial nature of the current laws of modesty. Just as it is immodest in a woman to be seen in her nightgown or in her corset, but quite proper for her to show herself in a ball dress, which covers her form just as little if not less, so a man who is, or who just has been in a boat, and wielding a pair of oars, may strip himself before the public to a degree which on any other occasion would subject him to arrest by the police.—*Sun.*

Importance of Peat Beds.

In some remarks on the climatology of New Hampshire, Prof. Huntington states that the preservation of the vegetation on our mountains is of great importance, not only in modifying the distribution of rain, but also in modifying the extreme of cold in winter. Our mountains, especially the higher summits, are covered to a considerable depth, except where it has been destroyed by fires, by peat, formed chiefly from moss and lichens. Now, it has been found by experiment that peat moss can absorb more than twice its own weight of water; dry clay, nearly its own weight; dry earth or garden mold, more than half its own weight, and dry sand a little more than a third of its own weight. With equal times of drying, under the same circumstances, therefore, peat moss loses two-thirds of all the water it contained; clay and earth more than three-fourths, and sand more than nine-tenths. Thus, in a dry season, beds of peat must form an invaluable reservoir of water for the supply of springs and streams. Wherever it or vegetable mold abounds, the soil retains its moisture, being only gradually evaporated, a high relative humidity is maintained, and springs gush forth from the slopes of the mountains, and a slight change in the temperature causes rain to fall in gentle showers. It is noted that on the mountains of New Hampshire fires in general spread only over their eastern slopes.

Marched Too Rapidly.

As further facts are brought to bear upon Gen. Custer's disaster it becomes more evident that his swiftness in marching against the Indians outstripped calculation as to the forces that were to have supported him. Had his march been extended, as it was expected to be, by the exploration of some lateral valleys, delaying it a single day, Gen. Gibbons would have been with him in the attack.

A new grape fungus, which first appears on the leaves of the grapevine in the form of a minute yellow spot, was described by Dr. Engelmann at a recent meeting of the St. Louis Academy of Science. It makes its appearance just before and during the flowering period, as far as known attacking only the leaves, or rarely the petioles and peduncles. It kills the leaves and thus cripples the plant, and attacks all varieties indiscriminately.

CHARLIE ROSS.

Another Gleam of Hope—The Boy Declared Alive and Well.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* has the following: In the office of a relative of Mr. Christian K. Ross, on Walnut street, there was assembled a knot of men who listened closely and anxiously to the answers given by a mulatto man to questions put by Captain Heins, who has had charge of the Ross abduction case on behalf of the city police department ever since the first information of the curly haired boy's disappearance was left at Fifth and Chestnut streets. The mulatto came to Philadelphia and was discovered in the vicinity of Mr. Ross' former office and store inquiring where Mr. Ross could be found. The man says his name is George, and that he was born and raised in Utica, N. Y. He is tall, powerfully built, about twenty-eight or thirty years of age, with complexion very light, even for a mulatto, and keen, dark eyes. His manner is simple and quiet, but earnest. He says that he was the cook of a gang of thieves which was a branch of the general organization of which Mosher and Douglass were the leaders. The latter were with "Division No. 1," which had its quarters here in the Northeast, and he was with "Division No. 2," which located and operated in the South and West. Charlie Ross was stolen on the first of July, and three days afterward he was in the custody of "Division No. 2," then at a point near Cincinnati, O. George says that Charlie was turned over to his care, and the first thing he was ordered to do was to clip the curls from Charlie's head; that he did so, and another man then went over the work again and cut the child's hair very close to the scalp. The party with the child in their possession soon moved South, and for nine months constantly shifted their quarters, but kept South all the time.

He asserts that he saw the child alive and well within five weeks, and that, within a week, if the facilities he asks are afforded him, he will recover the long lost boy safe and sound. George alleges no fine feelings of humanity as the motive which prompted him to now seek to restore Charlie Ross to his heart crushed parents, but says plainly that he is after the reward, which he would have moved after sooner had he dared. He claims that he had no hand in the abduction, and that he never did any crooked work with the gang. It is said that he was able to give very straight answers concerning the names of leaders of the latter, detailed information as to work done by them, etc., in response to questions put to Captain Heine and others, together with other information which would imply that he has seen Charlie Ross since the latter's abduction. The mulatto solemnly protests that every word he utters about the matter is the truth, and says he only wants his assertions tested, and that he is ready to do what he promises or forfeit his life. Mr. Ross has been summoned to the city, and when he arrives there will be another examination of George in his presence. There are three theories regarding this man's action: First, the man may be simply a "beat," to use an expressive slang term, endeavoring to make a few dollars out of Mr. Ross or secure free transportation to a certain distant point he is anxious to reach; second, he may be commissioned by men having possession of the child, which has grown a burden on their hands, to play the game he is trying on, with the object of securing the reward and sharing it with them; third, he is telling the truth and is really able and willing to do what he proposes. The popular hope will prove universal that he may, in any event, prove the means of clearing up the "Charlie Ross" mystery."

A Tradition of Saratoga Lake.

There is an Indian superstition attached to this lake which probably had its source in its remarkable loneliness and tranquillity. The Mohawks believed that its stillness was sacred to the Great Spirit, and that if a human voice uttered a sound upon its waters, the canoe of the offender would instantly sink. A story is told of an Englishwoman, in the early days of the first settlers, who had occasion to cross this lake with a party of Indians, who, before embarking, warned her most impressively of the spell. It was a silent, breathless day, and the canoe shot over the surface of the lake like an arrow. About half a mile from the shore, near the center of the lake, the woman, wishing to convince the Indians of the erroneousness of their superstition, uttered a low cry. The countenances of the Indians fell instantly to the deepest gloom. After a minute's pause, however, they redoubled their exertions, and in frowning silence drove the light bark swiftly over the waters. They reached the shore in safety, and drew up the canoe, when the woman rallied the chief on his credulity. "The Great Spirit is merciful," answered the scornful Mohawk; "he knows that a white woman cannot hold her tongue!"

Suspension Bridge.

When the first suspension bridge at Niagara Falls was projected, in 1848, Mr. Charles Ellet offered a reward of five dollars to any person who would get a string across the chasm. The next windy day all the boys in the neighborhood were kite-flying; and, before night, a lucky youth landed his kite on the opposite shore and secured the reward. Of this little string was born the large cables which support the present vast structure. But the first successor of the string was a small wire rope, seven-eighths of an inch in diameter. To this was suspended a wire basket, in which two persons could cross the chasm. To this was attached an endless rope that was worked by a windlass on each bank. The ride down to the center was rapid and exhilarating, but the pause over the center, while the slack of the rope was being taken up, was apt to make the coolest person a little nervous, and the jerky motion up the opposite slope was rather annoying. The present bridge, with its railroad track and carriage way, was built by the late Mr. John A. Roebling. It is 800 feet long, and 200 feet above the water.—*Scribner's Monthly.*

Table Rock.

On the twenty-fifth of June, 1850, occurred the great downfall which reduced Table Rock, at Niagara Falls, to a narrow beach along the bank. The portion which fell was one immense solid rock two hundred feet long, sixty feet wide and one hundred feet deep, where it separated from the bank. Fortunately, it fell at noonday, when but few people were out, and no lives were lost. The driver of an omnibus who had taken off his horses for their midday feed, and was washing his vehicle, felt the preliminary cracking and escaped, the vehicle itself being plunged into the gulf below.

SOME FIGURES.—There are in the United States 6,000,000 farmers, 1,200,000 trades people, 2,700,000 mechanics, 2,600,000 professional men, 43,000 clergymen, 40,000 lawyers, 126,822 teachers, 62,000 doctors, 2,000 actors, 5,200 journalists, 1,000,000 laborers and 75,000 domestic servants.

A Wise Furniture Car Driver.

One of the gayest hearted men in St. Louis is a furniture car driver, whom, by way of pet name, we will call Curly Jim, usually contracted into Curly. He has a way of always looking so contented and so entirely at peace with all the world that the rest of mankind (*vide* President Taylor's message) are ever disposed to treat with him on the most friendly terms, and he is Old Popularity himself with the female portion of the moving world.

Curly's wagon always seems to be loaded with the better class of furniture, as if he were employed only by genteel families, and he has a knack of piling it on so as to present a shipshape, if not an artistic appearance. He is quite a philosopher, too, in his way, and has a pretty good insight into the labyrinths of the human heart.

"How is it, Curly, that you get the moving of all the millionaires in town?" said a *Republican* reporter to him the other day.

"Well, you're a little out of plumb there," replied Curly; "millionaires never move. I get pretty nice loads, to be sure, and that is partly luck and partly a little knack that these common fellows don't understand."

I must be one of the common fellows, too, replied the reporter, for I don't understand either. Explain.

"Did you ever buy a box of strawberries in the market?"

"Many a time."

"And didn't you always find the nice, plump berries on top?"

"Always."

"Well, that is the way I make up my loads. Now most families have got a few nice things, and nearly all, even the very best, have got an awful sight of trash; and suppose you have got to move them, and is there any sense in piling all the nice things in the bottom and covering them up with trash so as to look as if you were moving a junk shop or second hand furniture store? For instance, here's this load I've got on now. The only nice things the people have are the wardrobe, bureau and washstand. As I pass along the street you don't notice anything else on the load but them, do you? That's owing to the way they're put on. When we get to the house they are being moved to the best things will all stand on the sidewalk, while the old traps and rubbish will be fetched into the house as fast as it can be taken from the wagon. The neighbors, of course, will all be peeping through the blinds and out of the corners of the windows, and will say: 'That is a very genteel family moving in; they have got pretty nice things.' Don't you see?"

"That all looks very plausible; but do people who are moving care, as a general thing, for the appearance their traps will make in being moved?"

"You bet they do. The other day I was moving a family into a row and another carman was moving a family into next door. I accidentally overheard the lady at this house say: 'How provoking! That abominable carman seems to take special pains to make as much display as possible of every broken-legged chair and rickety piece of furniture we've got. Our things are nicer than those next door folks, but while theirs look so genteel one might think we were moving from the poorhouse.'"

"Then you believe in always putting your best foot foremost, as the saying is?"

"True for you. It's the grand secret of success in the world. And when I put other people's best foot foremost for them they like it, and that is the way I keep my business."

An Anecdote of Forrest.

The little old theater in Albany, N. Y., has been made the scene of many curious theatrical stories. On one occasion Mr. Edwin Forrest, then a young man, and more famous for his muscle than his genius, gave a tremendous display of really powerful acting. He was supposed to represent a Roman warrior, and to be attacked by six minions of a detested tyrant. At the rehearsal Mr. Forrest found a great deal of fault with the supes who condescended to play the minions. They were too tame. They didn't lay hold of him. They wouldn't go in as if it were a real fight. Mr. Forrest stormed and threatened; the supes sulked and consulted. At length the captain of the supes inquired in his local slang: "Yer want this to be a bully fight, eh?" "I do," replied Mr. Forrest. "All right," rejoined the captain, and the rehearsal quietly proceeded.

In the evening the little theater was crowded, and Mr. Forrest was enthusiastically received. When the fighting scene occurred the great tragedian took the center of the stage, and the six minions entered rapidly and deployed in skirmishing order. At the cue "Seize him!" one minion assumed a pugilistic attitude, and struck a blow straight from the shoulder upon the prominent nose of the Roman hero; another raised him about six inches from the stage by a well directed kick, and the others made ready to rush in for a decisive tussle. For a moment Mr. Forrest stood astounded, his broad chest heaving

...e Centre Reporter.

FRED. KURTZ.....EDITOR.

CENTRE HALL, Pa., Aug. 17, 1876.

TERMS.—$2 per year, *in advance*, 2,50 *when not paid in advance.*

Advertisements 20c *per line for three insertions, and for* 6 *and* 12 *months by special contract.*

FOR PRESIDENT:

SAMUEL J. TILDEN, of New York.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

THOS. A. HENDRICKS, of Indiana.

ASSEMBLY:

JAMES H. WEAVER, Milesburg.
W. K. ALEXANDER, Penn.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES:

JOHN DIVENS, Walker.
MAJ. SAM'L FRANK, Miles.

IMPORTANT TO VOTERS.

To secure the right to vote in Pennsylvania, all persons must be assessed two months before the election and have paid a State or county tax (either will do) within two years. In case the tax is paid this year, it must be a month before the election.

Foreign born citizens wishing to vote next November must take out their naturalization papers a month before the election. They must also be assessed two months previous to the day of voting, and must have paid a tax as above.

The election will be held on Tuesday, the 7th day of November.

Monday, September 4, is the last day for being assessed.

Thursday, October 5, is the last day for securing naturalization papers.

Thursday, October 5, is the last day on which taxes can be paid in legal time to vote.

The above dates should be carefully remembered and acted on by all voters.

Godlove S. Orth, who was nominated by the Republicans for Governor of Indiana, and came home from Vienna to make the canvass, has resigned his place on the ticket. The evidences of his rascality in regard to the Venezuela claims were overwhelming, and it was plain that he had no chance against the Democratic nominee. He has, therefore, been compelled to step down and out, and so farewell to another of Grant's foreign Ministers—another great Republican statesman. And now, in honor of this auspicious event, let us playfully remark, as upon a previous occasion: "Three cheers for Uncle Jimmy Williams!" The State of Hendricks ought now to be and will be sure for the Democracy next fall!

Below is Gottlieb's letter of declination. "Gottlieb" is his right name and he is a Pennsylvania "Dutchman" who thought himself above bearing the Teutonic appellation and Anglicised it into "Godlove."

LAFAYETTE, Ind., August 2.

DEAR SIR: Feeling satisfied, after a full consultation with yourself and other friends in different parts of the State, that I shall not receive the united support of the Republican party, so essential to success in the approaching election, I hereby tender you my declination as a candidate for Governor. With best wishes for the success of the cause, I am, yours truly.

GODLOVE S. ORTH.

To Colonel G. W. Friedley, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee.

Gottlieb was a fullfledged Grantite, and an adept in the ways of corruption. The democratic press exposed him, and made it so hot for him that he was forced to resign. He was strong for Hayes of course.

Alabama has given 30,000 democratic majority. The administration must send troops down there to teach them how to vote.

Alabama did not pan out much for Hayes and anti-Reform. There will be more such mutterings of the people before November. The measure of their discontent is full to the brim, and as Hayes says he endorses Grantism he will find that the people will not endorse him. Honest men will have it their own way this time.

Reconciliation.—The Commissioners of the Northern and Southern Methodist Churches, appointed to "adjust all existing difficulties," in order to remove all obstacles to formal fraternity, will meet in joint session at Cape May on August 16th.

Hay is selling in the Punxsutawney and Indiana markets at $5 per ton.—Exchange.

According to that hay is not near as much under par as Hayes:

The democratic county convention which met at Bellefonte on Tuesday of last week, was harmonious in its work. Every district excepting Burnside, was represented. The only local nominations being for assembly and associate judges, with recommendations for congress and state senator, the work was soon disposed of. The most balloting was upon associate judges.

Our nominees for assembly are Jas. H. Weaver, of Milesburg, and Wm. K. Alexander, of Penn. Col. Weaver is well known to the citizens of this county, and more particularly to the people of the other side. He two years ago vacated the office of county treasurer which post he filled with the most scrupulous fidelity. He at one time was editor of the Centre Democrat just before it passed into the hands of the know-nothings to which midnight order the Colonel was too staunch a democrat to follow the "material" of the once democratic organ. He has laterally engaged in farming and is one of the leading grangers of the county, and as one of our next representatives, our county will have a member true to its interests.

Wm. K. Alexander is the other nominee for assembly. He hails from good democratic stock, being a son of that highly respected citizen and firm veteran democrat, Amos Alexander, of Penn township, than whom there is not a more honorable and upright man in this broad commonwealth. Our nominee, Mr. Alexander, has served two sessions in the lower house. He is a young man of steady and sober habits, and bears a good reputation. All the flaws that the republicans can pick in his character or record they are welcome to, the capital to be made therefrom will serve them little.

For associate judge, one of the nominees is Mr. John Divens, of Walker, and one of its truest and noblest citizens. He is a gentleman of unsullied private character, intelligent and well fitted for the bench. No man knowing Mr. Divens speaks ought but well of him—he is a christian gentleman, and old Walker will roll up her best majority for him.

The other nominee for associate judge is honest Samuel Frank, of Miles. As good a man as his associate, Mr. Divens in every particular. We have known him for a quarter of a century, and we speak only what is true when we say that he is a model man. In all his life he never was guilty of a mean thing; generous, noble hearted, a leader in the church always, and a consistent democrat. Let Major Frank have the vote of every honest man—he deserves it. In short, we must congratulate the democracy upon its judicial nominees—better men than Divens and Frank could not have been fixed upon.

To the recommendations for congress and senator we will refer when the nominations are made by the respective conferences.

The above is the ticket so far.—Democrats should organize now for the work. There is work on hand for all. To win we must work, and to organize is the first step.

Orth, the radical nominee for governor of Indiana has been forced off of the ticket, he sent a letter of declination to the proper committee of his party. He saw he was not the man the people wanted—he was guilty of practices which would have caused his defeat at the polls. This is what all nominees should do when they see the people do not want them. The voter has got to be a little independent of late years and if the right man is not put upon the ticket, he will not vote for him. The people must have their choice, else defeat is in store for those who are set up in opposition to their wishes.

Col. Bush, Centre county's choice for Congress (two years hence), will cut a "big" figure in the halls of the house physically as well as upon the topic financial. We should like to see the Colonel succeed our present able and faithful representative, L. A. Mackey, who is certain of a re-nomination, and so deserving of it. Let one good honest man succeed another, and our public affairs will always go well. Col. Bush is emphatically a man of the people and for the people and the public interests would find in him an indefatigable champion. He is as well booked upon the financial question as half a dozen ordinary congressmen.

GOVERNORS TILDEN AND HENDRICKS.

Those who complained that they had waited a long time for the Letters of Acceptance which had been promised by the nominees of the St. Louis Convention must, now that we have them before us, feel that they are worth the waiting. It has never before been our good fortune to read epistles which breathe more fervently the inspirations of their writers, or more clearly and explicitly announce their opinions and intentions respecting the various matters which they discuss. There is positively no room for misapprehension; there is no indulgence in vague generalities; no attempt to deceive by appearing to debate principles, under the guise of an individual "inflexible purpose." Every word is the plain outspoken unvarnished exposition of the writers' minds, and the various subjects are treated by the hands of masters.

None of the questions of the time are passed over. All are discussed in language that is void of evasions or tricks of diction, and the great issue of the day the reform of the Administration, is placed before us in all the beauty of its purpose. Both Governors stand firmly, shoulder to shoulder, upon the staunch platform that was constructed at St. Louis, and from this will they most assuredly step to the place from which they will conduct the business of the nation. Good as the prospects previously were for the supremacy of honesty and rectitude, by the appearance of these letters they will be immensely strengthened. Those who previously had doubts about the standing of the candidates, know now precisely where they have stationed themselves, and with what weapons the warfare will be conducted.

The principle upon which a country's commercial credit can be sustained is one that will commend itself to every reader. To live within one's income is an accomplishment which all know that they must learn if they would not find work for the bankruptcy courts, or would maintain their reputation among their fellows. We have seen enough of the evils of not acting upon this doctrine. The country now is actually bankrupt, and its people so impoverished that the labor which is necessary for individual support cannot be found, much less can further sums be wrung for government maladministration. The burden of taxation has already become so enormous that it can scarcely be borne, and this only because those who have the management of our affairs have not lived within their incomes, but have used their positions for the purpose, not only of making up deficiencies, but of accumulating large reserves. Nearly every man who has held a position of importance in our service, has spent more money than his income gave him, and yet become richer as the days passed over his head. Notwithstanding the rapid and enormous increase of taxation, the moneys employed upon the legitimate undertakings of the government have been growing less and less, until hardly a department is in a state of efficiency. In these letters we are shown how this lamentable condition of affairs may be rectified, and they will do good in bringing to our standard many who before were in doubt as to which side to give their support so as to ensure the victory to honesty and integrity.

HON. L. A. MACKEY.

The Clearfield Republican, dem., gives our present member of Congress, Col. Mackey, the following favorable notice, which we heartily endorse:

Never having had the privilege of calling upon our readers to re-elect a Democrat to Congress from this District, we may be a little awkward about it, and perhaps offend some of our party friends while trying to do, as we believe, the very best thing for the party and the country, in calling upon them to assist in sending Mr. Mackey back to Congress, where (like Oakes Ames' money) he will "do the most good," under the incoming Democratic administration. Personally, we have no more interest in Mr. Mackey than in John Smith, but, because he has displayed more talent and legislative labor in the first six months of his term, than any other member we have had in a full term, in the last twenty years, we are for him. In our judgment, he has earned a re-election, and it has almost became a fixed rule with both parties, to re-elect Congressmen when they have manifested a proper disposition to discharge their legislative duties in an honorable manner. This we hold Mr Mackey has done. We have laid his speeches before our readers, and have listened to the criticisms of his friends and foes as to his acts and votes in the House, and no one condemns him except a few who growl as naturally as everything as they breathe. It gives us pleasure to notice that his nomination is conceeded in Elk, Union, Mifflin and Clinton, of course—both parties are for him there—and we are greatly mistaken if the larger portion of our party in this county are not for him also. Mr. Mackey's speeches on the completion of the Washington Monument and on cheap transportation, have attracted universal commendation. This alone makes us feel proud of our member, and we now move that he be nominated by acclamation in the District Conference. That is our motion and we will not withdraw it at present.

Silver is reported to be in great demand in England, but there is no stock there.

The Indians are dividing up into small companies to depredate on the border settlements.

The Senate passed a bill allowing to soldiers who have lost both an arm and a leg $87 instead of $24, as heretofore.

The democracy of Mifflin county have instructed in favor of Andrew Reed, for congress. The democracy of Clinton have instructed in favor of S. R. Peale for senator and Mackey for congress, and the democracy of Clearfield will no doubt instruct in favor of Mr. Best for senator.

Last week we published the admirable letter of Thomas A. Hendricks. This week we furnish a part of the letter of acceptance of Samuel J. Tilden, and will conclude it in our next. Read it carefully, it is the soundest and most statesmanlike document upon the issues of the hour that can be produced. The radicals have failed to find a flaw in it.

The latest news from Mexico says the Times is truly encouraging for the progress and development of the real interests of that turbulent country. Lerdo has been elected President until 1883, the vote being almost unanimous, notwithstanding that extraordinary efforts were made to put some of the States in opposition to his government. Diaz had assistants, even in the City of Mexico, who opposed Lerdo up to the point where danger could be seen ahead. Their efforts were directed rather to prevent an election by the people than to defeat the President by the cast of opposition ballots. But both plans failed, and Diaz is now at his home in Oaxaca, from which he has issued one of those addresses common in Mexico. In the meantime the revolutionary forces are disbanding and order is being restored in New Leon, Tamaulipas and other portions of the Republic. In Oaxaca the turbulent element may continue in force for a longer time owing to the presence of Diaz. But even there the peace and order party will soon be in the ascendant, and Diaz will either have to surrender and take the consequences of his recent acts or become an exile. Each year revolutions in Mexico become more distasteful to the people. Those who get them up are men ambitious to obtain and hold power, their followers being outlaws of the most abandoned character. Nothing for the welfare of Mexico can come out of these rebellions against the national authorities, and that fact is becoming more evident each day. The re-election of Lerdo will exercise a wholesome influence upon public opinion in other countries, and foreign capital, in still larger amounts, will flow into Mexico to build railroads, erect telegraphs and put the wheels of legitimate business in rapid and healthy action.

There were through trains on Saturday from Sherman to Texarkana, Louisiana, for the first time. The finishing of that road places New Orleans in direct communication per Red river via Shreveport, with the tiers of Rock counties in Texas bordering on upper Red river.

This week's sales of short horns closed at Paris, Kentucky, on Saturday. Sixty-two cows sold for $21,500 and eight bulls for $650. The stock sold on Saturday was the property of Messrs. Warfield, Burgess & Combs. The total amount realized during the week was $15,4000.

After a Republican Kilkenny cat fight in Huntingdon for many years, it is proposed to settle it now by taking Mr. Durborrow, of the Journal, and Mr. Guss, of the Globe, the two hostile war chiefs, and nominate them both for the Legislature. Whether so much combustion could be crowded into one organization without blowing everything into smithereens is a problem that only a trial could solve; but Huntingdon must always have its quiet sensations, and they mightiry splicing the tails of Durborrow and Guss together by way of varying the performance for one campaign. If the venture doesn't pay they will have the consolation that they had the liveliest show of the season.

Senator Sharon, in applying for the reduction in the valuation of his Palace Hotel, San Francisco, which was put at $2,000,000, said that it was not paying, nor soon likely to. It cost, he said, $5,000,000, but labor and material were then high and it could not be sold for half that sum.

It is the boast of Lydia Tetreau, of Washington, Mass., that in thirty seven years of married life she has given birth to twenty-five children—ten boys and fifteen girls—with but one pair of twins. Sixteen are living, two having died in infancy and seven after getting their growth. The grand-children already number thirty three. Mrs. Tetreau was one of a family of sixteen, and married at that age.

East Kingston, N. H., has a modified Enoch Arden case. Charles Osgood went to Canada eleven years ago, leaving a wife and two children, and, not returning, the wife married again, bore two more children and died. Osgood appeared Sunday and claimed his daughter, now fifteen, but paid no attention to the son. The girl refused to leave her step-father, and, after giving her new clothes and kissing and being kissed, the disconsolate father wandered of again.

[CORRESPONDENCE.]

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8th

PROSPECTS IN NEW YORK.

In this city, and indeed throughout the State, there is such a uniformity in the continued excellence of the Democratic prospects, and such a sameness in the nature of the preliminary work that is now being done, that it is difficult to find much to say, which shall differ, in essential particulars, from what I wrote last week. The tale that has been told, of how the people are flocking to the standard of Reform, and are determined, by virtue of their sovereign prerogative, to pronounce in November the doom of corruption, is however so good and so encouraging to those endeavoring to give full effect to the vox-populi, that there is not much danger of tiring at its repetition.

The Republicans still maintain their air of dejection, seeing the daily desertions from their ranks, and the uncertainty whether there can, by any possibility, be a healing of the dissentions which exist among those who remain. As the action of the State Convention will provide an answer to the second of these questions, the anxiety of the party increases as the time for the assembling of the Convention draws near. The position with respect to the Governorship remains the same as it was. Conkling is still pushing forward his friend, A. B. Cornell. Some people, however, think that Mr. Cornell would do better to pay proper attention to the condition of his telegraph company, than to be devoting so much of his time to politics. Members of his own party, even, are "impudent" enough to think that Republican interests would not be injured, and that the lives of the people in the city would have much better guarantees of protection, if he would abate somewhat his ambition for the Governorship and look more after the preservation of the elegant poles with which his company ornaments our streets. Notwithstanding the powerful backing which he has, his chances are not so good as they were a week ago, and there are pretty strong indications of his failing to obtain the nomination, although it is scarcely probable that it will fall to the opposition or Fifth avenue wing of the party. The prospects of a reunification of the party are very slight.

Since the publication of Seymour's letter stating that he would not accept the Democratic nomination, even if tendered him, the matter has troubled the minds of our leading men but little. Many names are spoken of by individuals, as their favorites for the office, but as a party very little has been done, except to determine that the man who receives the nomination shall be a worthy successor of the present incumbent, and that the whole strength of the party shall be put forward to elect him.

As I said just now, the condition of parties, so far as the national contest is concerned, is not very different from what it was when I wrote last. The painters and banner makers of the city are reaping a harvest, such as was gathered in by the dealers in flags and fireworks prior to the fourth of July. New York is, par excellence, the city of banners at election time; no other town that I have ever visited displays so great a liking for this particular form of displaying its interest in the work that is going on. The faces of Tilden and Hendricks meet one on all sides, and in a few places those of Hayes and Wheeler claim a share of the passers' attention. It is somewhat surprising that our Republican friends do no more in this way. They must necessarily employ every art to conceal their despondency, and rouse the fervor of their followers, and it is a wonder that they will allow their opponents' symbols to remain alone in their glory on any thoroughfare. However, it is early yet, and it may be presumed that they will not be behind us in this respect, or indeed in any way by which they can cause any to imagine that there is a chance of their success.

The national Executive Committees of both parties are now holding daily sessions; the Democratic at the Everett House, and the Republican at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The great work of the Democrats is, however, being vigorously pushed forward at No. 59 Liberty st., where everything is assuming such shape that when the real work of the campaign commences it can be thoroughly and effectively carried on with perfect order and regularity. In a short time we shall be able to state exactly what majority we may expect in every State of the Union. At present, speaking for New York only, I can merely repeat what I have before said, that the majority for Tilden and Hendricks bids fair to be double that which carried the former into the executive chair two years ago. This probability has been rendered an almost absolute certainty since the appearance of the Letters of Acceptance, which, by their manliness, straightforwardness, and the unmistakable evidences which they bear of the statesmanlike qualities of the writers, are so far above and beyond those of their rivals, that comparison becomes especially odious. The Republicans who have been clamoring for these letters now wish they had never appeared. The evidences of dismay in their own party, which the epistles are working, are even thus early so plain that the managers are filled with alarm.

RENO'S RECORD.

The report of Mayor Reno, second in command to the gallant Custer, has been published and establishes for its author a position as a vivid, graphic and picturesque writer.

His concluding paragraph, in which in a few terse words he arraigns the policy of a Government which arms its savage foes, is a model of concise argument.

LETTER FROM KANSAS.

ABILENE, KANSAS, July 31st, 1876.

EDITOR REPORTER:—Perhaps your many readers might be interested in a few notes from Kansas—this immense wheat field, this garden spot of the world, so called—this land of the plunderer, and the home of the knave. (practically speaking.) Politics is raging fiercely here; there are many patriots who are willing to serve the dear people in Congress and other places. Old Sam Lappin, the defaulting Ex-State Treasurer, broke jail at Topeka a couple of weeks ago and has not yet been heard from. The jailor is now being tried for aiding in his escape. The old Christian statesman, Pomeroy, it is thought will yet come to the surface here. With all his possible there are those who yet sympathize with him. The crops in this state have not turned out so well as was expected; the wheat did not fill well, and the fly injured it some, and wet weather has damaged what was in the shock very much, but still there are millions of bushels. Corn is a splendid crop, and potatoes no end to them, whilst the oats is about a complete failure.

Col. T. C. Henry is one of the heavy farmers here; he had two thousand acres of wheat in one body this year, and is preparing to sow five thousand this fall.

Horse stealing is carried on out on the Kansas border on a big scale. Rewards have been offered within the past years for one thousand horses that have been stolen and very few have been returned to their owners. There is a strongly organized gang of horse thieves in this section of the country and they appear to have their business in such complete working order as to make it impossible for the officers of the law to entrap them; occasionally one is captured and sent up for a few years but the rascally work goes right along.

Droves of ponies are sent from here to Missouri, the Black Hills, Colorado and the San Juan country within the past year, and all that can get back are coming, and a sorrier, more woe-be-gone looking set of mortals you never beheld, some of them look as though they had been subsisting for the past six months upon deer tracks and mountain scenery, and nothing else. You can see emigrants passing through this country all the time going in all directions, some are from the east looking yet somewhat horeful, whilst others have been west and are returning, damning everything and everybody they leave behind them, they are the very pictures of dispair—busted and like Jeff. Davis look as though they wanted to be let alone, and people generally feel like gratifying them in this particular.

There appears to be considerable sickness out here, that is in the southern part of the state where I have been, and it is principally on account of the poor water. Oh, for a good drink of old Centre county water—right from the spring at Bellefonte wherein the dirty, mud spattered geese love to paddle, and to which the disgust of the citizens, but we would'nt mind it now, we would be willing to swallow a gosling or two if we could get one good drink from that glorious old spring.

Times are quite dull in Kansas; money is scarce, but the wheat will soon be threshed and sold, and then things will no doubt brighten up.

I was in Wichita a few weeks ago, this is about two hundred miles south of this place, and is the county seat of Sedgwick county; the country about there is good; the finest I have seen in Kansas. There are about four thousand inhabitants in the place and it is one of the busiest places I have seen in a long time, the water is bad, but as I learned they had forty six saloons in the place I inferred that the citizens did not patronize the wells to any great extent.

This is the end, or has been heretofore, of the Texas cattle trail, and it is perfectly astounding the great number of cattle that come to this place; one man arrives this year with thirty thousand head, and when a few thousand of those Texas cattle drivers strike the town after being paid off, there is the loudest time about there that can be imagined; the careless way they have of handling shooting irons is not admired by people in general. One festive cuss going up street one day somewat salubrious, met a drummer who was somewhat of a fancy fellow and wore his plug hat gaily on the side of his head. Mr. Texas told the fellow to put his hat on his head like a decent man. The drummer paid no attention to this order, when the sport from Texas stepped to one side and said, "Look-a-you, I'll straighten it for you," and shot a hole in the top of his tile, and that drummer started on a run and no doubt running yet. It is not safe to refuse to drink with one of those Texas chaps. There is danger of them shooting—but I have not heard of any one being shot upon these grounds yet.

Ponies are very cheap. I saw some first rate ones sold at auction lately for $10 to 25 dollars, and it is astounding the amount of hard riding those small animals can endure.

The slaughter of Custer and his men has created a great excitement here and thousands of men are ready to go at a moment's notice to avenge the death of those gallant soldiers; but somebody remarks that Sitting Bull and his entire band of warriors are now destined to slaughter and extermination as Fred Grant has got as far west as Chicago.

I arrived at this place a few days ago from the south and looking out of the car window the first thing that met my eyes was a sign bearing the words, "Lipton House." Here we found our old Centre county friend, Jas. H. Lipton, keeping a tip top hotel and doing a first rate business. The hotel is about 50 yards from the depot. Mr. Lipton and family are all well, and it appears something to them like a taste of Heaven to meet any one from old Centre. This town is situated on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, 165 miles west of Kansas City. This is a healthy portion of the state. Physicians and undertakers would be a mighty while getting rich here. A cemetery was laid out here years ago, but it appears to be of no earthly use; no doubt it will be converted into a racecourse or ball ground if some one don't hurry up and die. But I must close. If any of your readers contemplate coming west they should by all means come to Dickinson county. Yours truly,

H.

Governor Tilden's Letter.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION FULLY AND ABLY EXPOUNDED.

RETRENCHMENT IN PUBLIC EXPENSES.

One Term for President of the United States.

Albany, July 31, 1876.—*Gentlemen*: When I had the honor to receive a personal delivery of your letter on behalf of the Democratic National Convention, held on the 28th of June at St. Louis, advising me of my nomination, as the candidate of the constituency represented by that body, for the office of President of the United States, I announced that at my earliest convenience and in conformity with usage, I would prepare and transmit to you a formal acceptance. I now avail myself of the first interval in unavoidable occupations to fulfill that engagement.

The convention before making its nominations adopted a declaration of principles which as a whole, seems to me to be a wise exposition of the necessities of our country and of the reforms needed to bring back the government to its true functions, to restore purity of the administration and to renew the prosperity of the people; but some of these reforms are so urgent that they claim more than a passing approval.

Reform in Public Expenses.

The necessity of a reform in the scale of public expense, federal, state and municipal, and in the modes of federal taxation justifies all the prominence given to it in the declaration of the St. Louis convention.

The present depression in all the business and industries of the people which is depriving labor of its employment and carrying want into so many homes has its principal cause in excessive governmental consumption, under the illusions of a specious prosperity, engendered by the false policies of the federal government. A waste of capital has been going on ever since the peace of 1865, which could only end in universal disaster. The federal taxes of the last eleven years, reach the gigantic sum of 4,500 millions. Local taxation has amounted to two-thirds as much more. The vast aggregate is not less than 7,500 millions. This enormous taxation followed a civil conflict that had greatly impaired our aggregate wealth and had made a prompt reduction of expenses indispensable. It was aggravated by most unscientific and ill-adjusted methods of taxation that increased the sacrifices of the people far beyond the receipts of the treasury. It was aggravated moreover by a financial policy which tended to diminish the energy, skill and economy of production, and the frugality of private consumption, and induced speculation in business and an unremunerative use of capital and labor. Even in prospering times the daily wants of industrious communities press closely upon their daily earnings. The margin of possible national savings is at best a small percentage of national earnings. Yet now for three or seven years of governmental consumption the taxes on larger portion of the national earnings than the whole people can possibly save, even in prosperous times, for all new investments. The consequences of these errors are now a present public calamity; but they were never doubtful, never invisible; they were necessary and inevitable and were foreseen and depicted when the waves of that fictitious prosperity ran highest. In a speech made by me on the 24th of September, '68, it was said of these taxes: "They bear heavily upon every man's income, upon every industry and every business in the country, and, year by year, they are destined to press still more heavily unless we arrest the system that gives rise to them. It was comparatively easy when values were doubling under repeated issues of legal tender paper money to pay out of the froth of our growing and apparent wealth these taxes, but when values recede and sink towards their natural scale, the tax gatherers take from us not only our income, not only our profits, but also a portion of our capital. I do not wish to exaggerate or alarm. I simply say that one can not afford the costly and ruinous policy of the radical majority of congress. We cannot afford that policy towards the south. We cannot afford the magnificent and oppressive centralism in which our goverfment is being converted. We cannot afford the present magnificent scale of taxation."

To the secretary of the treasury I said early in 1868: "There is no royal road for a government more than for an individual corporation. What you want to do is to cut down your expenses and live within your income. I would give all the legerdemain of finance and financiering. I would give the whole of it for the old homely maxim, 'Live within your income.' This reform will be resisted at every step, but it must be pressed persistently. We see to-day the immediate representatives of the people in one branch of congress, while struggling to reduce expenditures, compelled to confront the menace of the senate and the executive, that unless the objectionable appropriations be consented to the operations of the government thereunder shall suffer detriment or cease.

In my judgment an amendment of the constitution ought to be devised separating into distinct bills the appropriations for the various departments of the public service, and excluding from each bill all appropriations for other objects and all independent legislation. In that way alone can the revisory power of each of the two houses and of the executive be preserved and exempted from the moral darkness which often compels assent to objectionable appropriations rather than stop the wheels of the government.

The South.

An accessory cause enhancing the distress in business is to be found in the systematic and insupportable mis-government imposed on the states of the south. Besides the ordinary effects of ignorant and dishonest administration, it has inflicted upon them enormous issues of fraudulent bonds the scanty avails of which were wasted or stolen, and the existence of which is a public discredit, tending to general bankruptcy or repudiation. Taxes, generally oppressive, in some instances, have confiscated the entire income of property and totally destroyed its marketable value. It is impossible that these evils should not react upon the prosperity of the whole country. The noblest motives of humanity concur with the material interests of all in requiring that every obstacle be removed to a complete and durable reconciliation between kindred populations, once unnaturally estranged, on the basis recognized by the St. Louis platform, of the constitution of the United States and its amendments universally accepted, as the final settlement of the controversies which engendered civil war. But in aid of a result so beneficial the moral influence of every good citizen as well as every governmental authority ought to be exerted. It is not a time to maintain their just equality before the law but likewise to establish a cordial fraternity and good will among citizens, whatever their race or color, who are now united in the one destiny of self government. If the duty shall be assigned to me I should not fail to exercise the powers with which the laws and the constitution of our country clothe its chief magistrate to protect all its citizens, whatever their former condition, in every political and personal right.

Currency Reform,

Reform is necessary, declares the St. Louis convention, to establish a sound currency, restore the public credit, and maintain the national honor; and it goes on to demand a judicious system of preparation by public economies, by official retrenchments, and by wise finance, which shall enable the nation soon to assure the whole world of its perfect ability and its perfect readiness to meet any of its promises at the call of the creditor entitled to payment. The object demanded by the convention is a resumption of specie payments on the legyl tender notes of the United States. That would not only "restore the public credit" and maintain the national honor but it would establish a sound currency for the people. The methods by which this object is to be pursued and the means by which it is to be attained are disclosed by what the convention demanded in the future and by what it denounced in the past.

Bank Note Resumption.

Resumption of specie payments by the government of the United States on its legal tender notes would establish specie payments by all the banks on all their notes. The official statement made on the 12th of May shows that the amount of the bank notes was $300,000,000 less $20,000,000 held by themselves. Against these $280,000,000 of notes the banks held $141,000,000 of legal tender notes or a little more than fifty per cent. of their amount. But they also held on deposit in the federal treasury as security for these notes, bonds of the United States worth in gold about $300,000,000, available and current in all the foreign money markets. In resuming, the banks, even if it were possible for all their notes to be presented for payment, would have five hundred millions of specie funds to pay $280,000,000 of notes without contracting their loans to their customers or calling on any private debtor for payment. Suspended banks undertaking to resume have usually been obliged to collect from needly borrowers the means to redeem excessive issue and to provide reserves. A vague idea of distress is therefore often associated with the process of resumption but the conditions which caused distress in these former instances do not now exist. The government has only to make good its own promises and the banks can take care of themselves without distressing anybody. The government is therefore the sole delinquent.

Legal Tender Resumption.

The amount of the legal tender notes of the United States now outstanding is less than $370,000,000, besides $34,000,000 of fractional currency. How shall the government make these notes at all times as good as specie? It has to provide in reference to the mass which would be kept in use by the wants of business a central reserve of coin, adequate to the adjustment of the temporary fluctuations of international balance, and as a guaranty against transient drain artificially created by panic or by speculations. It has also to provide for the payment in coin of such fractional currency as may be presented for redemption and such inconsiderable portions of the legal tenders as individuals may from time to time desire to convert for special use, or in order to lay by in coin their little stores of money.

Resumption Not Difficult.

To make the coin in the treasury available for the objects of this reserve, to gradually strengthen and enlarge that reserve, and to provide for such other exceptional demands for coin as may arise does not seem to me a work of difficulty. If wisely planned and discreetly pursued it ought not to cost any sacrifice to the business of the country. It should tend on the contrary to a revival of hope and confidence. The coin in the treasury on the 30th of June, including what is held against coin certificates, amounted to nearly $74,000,000. The current of precious metals which has flowed out of our country, for the eleven years from July 1, 1865, to June 40, 1876, averaging nearly $76,000,000 a year, was $832,000,000 in the whole period, of which $617,000,000 were the product of our own mines. To amass the requisite quantity by intercepting from the current flowing out of the country and by acquiring from the stocks which exist abroad without disturbing the equilibrium of foreign money markets, is a result to be easily worked out by a practical knowledge and judgment with respect to whatever surplus of legal tenders the wants of business may fail to keep in use and which, in order to save interest will be returned for redemption. They can either be paid or they can be funded. Whether they continue as currency or be absorbed into the vast mass of securities held as investments is merely a question of the rate of interest they draw. Even if they were to remain in their present form and the government to agree to pay on them a rate of interest, much less than as desirable investments, they would cease to circulate and take their place with government, state, municipal and other corporate and private bonds, of which thousands of millions exist among us. In the perfect ease with which they can be changed into money any sum needed not to be the only danger to be guarded against in the adoption of general measures intended to remove a clearly ascertained surplus, that is, the withdrawal of any which are not a permanent excess beyond the wants of business. Even more mischievous would be every measure which distrubed the confidence of the people in the ordinary efforts of ignorant and dishonest administration, it has inflicted upon them enormous issues of fraudulent bonds the scanty avails of which were wasted or stolen, and the existence of which is a public discredit, tending to general bankruptcy or repudiation. Taxes, generally oppressive, in some instances, have confiscated the entire income of property and totally destroyed its marketable value. It is impossible that these evils should not react upon the prosperity of the whole country. The noblest motives of humanity concur with the material interests of all in requiring that every obstacle be removed to a complete and durable reconciliation between kindred populations, once unnaturally estranged, on the basis recognized by the St. Louis platform, of the constitution of the United States and its amendments universally accepted, as the final settlement of the controversies which engendered civil war. But in aid of a result so beneficial the moral influence of every good citizen as well as every governmental authority ought to be exerted. It is not a time to maintain their just equality before the law but likewise to establish a cordial fraternity and good will among citizens, whatever their race or color, who are now united in the one destiny of self government. If the duty shall be assigned to me I should not fail to exercise the powers with which the laws and the constitution of our country clothe its chief magistrate to protect all its citizens, whatever their former condition, in every political and personal right.

The Lungs.

CONSUMPTION!

This distressing and dangerous complaint and its premonitory symptoms, neglected cough, night sweats, horseness, wasting flesh fever—permanently cured by "Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry."

BRONCHITIS—A premonitor of Pulmonary Consumption, is characterized by catarrh, or inflamation of the mucus membrane of the air passages, with cough and expectoration, short breath, hoarseness, pains in the chest. For all Bronchial affections, sore throat, loss of voice, coughs,

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Hemorrage, or Spitting of Blood, may proceed from the larynx, trachia, bronchia or lungs, and arises from various causes, as undue physical exertion, plethora, or fullness of the vessels, weak lungs, overstraining of the voice, suppressed evacuation, obstruction of the spleen or liver, &c.

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strikes at the root of disease by purifying the blood, restoring the liver and kidneys to healthy action, invigorating the nervous system.

The only standard remedy for hemorrage, bronchial and all pulmonary complaints. Consumptives, or those predisposed to weak lungs, should not fail to use this great vegetable remedy.

Its marvelous power, not only over consumption, but over every chronic disease where a gradual alterative action is needed. Under its use the cough is loosened, the night sweats diminished, the pain subsides, the pulse returns to its natural standard, the stomach is improved in its power to digest and assimilate the food, and every organ has a purer and better quality of blood supplied to it, out of which recreative and plastic material is made.

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I was sorely afflicted with one of the most distressing of all diseases Pruritus or Prurigo, or more commonly known as Itching Piles. The itching at times was almost intolerable, increased by scratching, and not unfrequently became sore. I bought a box of Swayne's Ointment; its use gave a quick relief, and in a short time made a perfect cure. I can now sleep undisturbed, and I would advise all who are suffering with this distressing complaint to procure "Swayne's Ointment" at once. I had tried prescriptions almost innumerable, without finding any permanent relief. JOS. W. CHRIST,
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WE buy our goods at first hands, in immense quantities, and at the lowest prices for Cash	IT is easy to buy of us, since all are treated alike, no one getting favors that are denied to others
WE manufacture with extreme care every garment we sell	DICKERING and debate are done away by us, everybody gets our best with out having to ask for it
WE inspect every yard of goods that goes into our garments	OUR large experience, capital and facilities we use for the people's benefit in lowering prices
WE put a ticket on every garment, showing plainly its quality and price

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

THURSDAY AUG. 17, 1876.

LODGE MEETINGS.

CENTRE HALL LODGE, No. 595, I. O. of O. F., meets every Saturday evening in the Odd Fellows Hall.
J. M. GILLILAND, Sect. H. F. SAXER, A. G.

OLD FORT LODGE, No. 527, F. A. M., meets on Monday evening, on or after each full moon in the Odd Fellows Hall.
C. F. HERLACHER, Sect. W. B. MINGLE, W. M.

PROGRESS GRANGE, P of H, meets on Saturday afternoon on or after each full moon, at their Hall.
J. J. ANNY

Y. M. C. A. of Centre Hall, meets in the basement of the Lutheran church, as follows: DEVOTIONAL MEETINGS, 2nd and 4th Friday evenings of each month. YOUNG MEN'S PRAYER MEETING, 1st and 3rd Friday evenings. BUSINESS MEETINGS, the 5th Friday evening of all months having five Fridays.
M. DERSTINE, President. W. A. KRISE, Secretary.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Our friends will oblige by sending us Items of local news in their locality, give us the facts only, and we will put them in shape, also notices of deaths and marriages.

Any one sending us the names of five new Subscribers, with the *cash*, will be entitled to receive the REPORTER one year free.

The REPORTER being read by nearly every body on this side of the county, where it has a larger circulation than any two papers, will be found the best medium for advertising business, sales, &c.

☞ Subscribers to the REPORTER, residing outside of Centre county, should remit us 50 cents, yearly, for postage which we will pay here; this reduces the postage to one half, as the sum paid by them for one year's postage was 20 cts.

——Jno. S. Forster advertises a valuable farm for sale.

——Read the interesting Kansas letter from J. C. Henry.

——The Centre Hall band has secured the services of Prof. Febrer as teacher.

——Give Heffer & Kline a call if you desire to get cheap goods. They always have on hand the most complete assortment in the county. Farmers can not find better inducements anywhere.

——Fifty cents will pay for the Reporter during the presidential campaign. Ask your neighbor to subscribe for it, and keep posted upon political affairs. Democrats, send on the names.

——A number of districts in the county have not yet published their School and Township Reports. Recollect that the Auditors are the responsible parties and are liable to a heavy penalty if they neglect to publish them. The Auditor General may be after you some of these days and then do not blame the newspapers for not giving you proper notice.

——Our readers in the lower end will observe the card of Henry Reinhart, who will follow the business of undertaking. Call on him for coffins, &c.

——If you can do better in groceries than is offered you by Sechler & Co., in the Bush house block, then do so—but our word for it, there is no establishment in the county that comes half up to this firm. They give you the best and freshest in the market, and their line is full and complete. Go and see for yourself.

——The Centre Hall tannyard under Chas. Shiffler is in most successful operation. Mr. S. is a good workman, turns out the best leather, and pays the highest price for bark and hides.

——Rebersburg is organizing an independent military company. They have already elected most of their officers. B. F. Bailey is their Captain.

——On last Monday evening Mr. Michael Krumbine of near this place, fell from a wagon at George Dale's in Nittany valley, and has been in an unconscious state since, although no bruises are noticeable about his head. The lines getting fast under the horse's tail, caused the animal to turn suddenly, upsetting the wagon. His wife and children were with him, but received no injuries.

——A Chicago liveryman secures the patronage of lovers by having the seats of his vehicles made rather small for two persons. And Sechler & Co. secure the patronage of Housekeepers by selling the purest, best and freshest groceries.

——There will be a basket picnic held in a grove near Pine Grove, on Saturday, Aug., 26, under the auspices of the I. O. of O. F. All the lodges of the order through out the county are cordially invited to attend as lodges; the invitation is also extended to all others who may wish to attend, as the day is intended for profit and pleasure.

— Mr. Joseph Smith, of Penn Hall sends us a bean pod measuring 25 inches in length. Its a Tildener, and Wally the driver brought it up.

——Last Monday noon the driver of Milroy stage and a railroader from near Spring Mills pummeled each others heads in front of the hotel here. The stage driver used a wrench and the other fellow his fists. The latter came out second best as wrenches are harder than fists, and had his pumpkin pretty severely bruised but he also did pretty good execution upon the knowledge box of his antagonist with his fists. Blood flowed, and the doctor got a job.

——Chief engineer Leuffer was in town a few days ago. He informs us that the heading at Paddy mountain tunnel is through. The work of trimming up and ballasting the road-bed between the Forks and Spring Mills is now going on. The contract for ties has been awarded Billmyer & Small of Lewisburg, who have obligated themselves to furnish 1000 ties per day. The locomotive will run to Spring Mills by next Christmas, as Mr. Leuffer assures us, and there will be no delay from that on west.

——Much complaint on account of a short potato crop this year.

——President Sliter and Chief Engineer Leuffer were over the railroad as far as Spring Mills, on last Thursday.

— He came home one night with a torn coat which she kindly undertook to mend and when she turned it upside down so that a letter and a "Domestic Fashion" of a new overskirt, which she had given him to mail to her mother some two weeks before, tumbled out of one of the pockets, it was so lively there for the next ten minutes that his first move in the morning was in the direction of a wig store, to the proprietor of which he gravely explained that close application to the study of the Foreign Policy of the Khedive of Egypt had done it.

BRICK FOR SALE.—First class brick will be kept on hand for sale at Zerbe's Centre Hall brick yards. These brick are offered so low that it will pay persons at a distance to come here for them.

Intending to continue in the manufacture of brick they will be kept constantly on hand, and fair inducements offered to purchasers.
17 aug tf. D. W. ZERBE.

——Ohio Stoneware, all shapes and sizes, wholesale to merchants, and at retail, at Sechler's in the Bush house block.

——All persons visiting Bellefonte are hereby invited to call at Zeller's Drug Store for a glass of Bower's Mead—the most healthful and popular drink of the day. It is delicious. It is a combination of the most choice and fragrant aromatics known. 29 may 4t.

——Ohio Stoneware.—J. B. Fisher, at Penn Hall, has just received a large lot of the best Ohio Stoneware—Crocks of all sizes from ½ to 6 gallon. Also Flower Pots and Hanging baskets. Prices reasonable. Give him call. 3 aug 3t.

——The duplicate of state and county tax for Potter township, has been left at the Bank in Centre Hall, where all who desire can pay their tax. GEORGE KOCH, Collector. 27 jul 4t.

From the many flattering testimonials we have read, paying tribute to the Beatty Piano, and Beatty's Golden Tongue Organs, we are constrained to recommend them to any persons contemplating purchasing an instrument of either description. Address the manufacturer and proprietor, Daniel F Beatty, Washington, N. J., for any information respecting the same. See advertisement. 1m

——We have tried Bower's Mead at Zeller's Drug Store and it is just as good as they say it is—just the thing for a warm day—cooling and delightful. 4t.

J. S. MILLER, Fashionable Tailor, Aaronsburg. Shop few doors west of Dr Musser's 4may tf

Reporter for the campaign only 50cts.

——Fifty one names have already been entered for a new German paper which some have repeatedly requested us to publish. We repeat the conditions given last week: Those who take an interest in the matter must find us 250 names to start with. Price $1 per year in advance—7 columns to the page on new type. We have made arrangements with the Johnson type foundry that will enable us to get out the first issue inside of two weeks after the requisite number of names are sent in.

——Mr. J. Newman, Jr., late of Philadelphia has opened a new Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Store on Allegheny Street, Sand's building, Bellefonte, where he is selling goods in his line at remarkably low figures. It will pay every body wishing clothing to give him a call. Sign of the big eagle.

——The bricklayers have commenced work on the new Luth. Church, at Rebersburg. Mr. Zerbe of this town has the job.

——Jony Deininger's new brick house is up.——Dr. Neff has improved his house by a brick addition.——Next comes Levi Murray's new brick house.

——Mr. Elias Klingler, of Ellwood, Ill., formerly of this valley is here on a visit, and called upon us the other day. Elias speaks favorably of the west.

——The weather the last 7 or 8 days was very warm

——Thermometer on Tuesday afternoon, 90 in the shade.

For the Reporter.

MR. KURTZ:—Allow me a small space in your paper for a report of the Pine Stump and Manor Hill Sunday School picnic, which was held on Saturday, the 12, in Dr. Neff's woods. Owing to the rainy morning the schools were out in good time.

The Pine Stump school stationed themselves in the woods, while their ushers with banner and flag met the Manor school and led them towards the ground, while the other school sang for them a piece of music, entitled, Welcome to All. A very suitable selection and also well sung. Opening music on the ground, Glory to God in the Highest. The invited speakers being late, owing to the rain, Mr. Leonard Rhone addressed the schools in a very appreciating manner. The children being dismissed; in a short time the call for dinner, which in short, was rich in the fullest sense of the word. No one could wish for more as plenty remained for the friends detained by the rain. Dinner put to a side, young and old sought places for enjoyment. Swings and plays were kept on the wing till the call to seats. Thither all came to hear the Revs. Miller and Bouse who spoke to the schools for a short time. The schools responded by appropriate music. Closing piece, As the Year rolls Around, was sung by both schools. Prayer by Rev. Miller. When all returned to engage in sport. In short, including the rain, a good time was enjoyed by all.

ACHA.

W. W. COLE'S GREAT RACING HIPPODROME AND NEW YORK AND NEW ORLEANS MENAGERIE AND CIRCUS.—This immense combination has entered Pennsylvania, and will exhibit at all the principal points in the state, including Bellefonte, Aug. 23. This large concern is said to be the only hippodrome in existence, and the first instance in the annals of amusements of the hippodrome, menagerie and circus for one price of admission. Thorough bred race horses, chariot and racing horses, hurdle racers, steeple chasers and Liberty racehorses will be employed in producing the sports of ancient Greece and Rome. The circus performance will be given in two rings by a double circus company under the hippodrome tent, and comprises some fifty artists of European and American celebrity, some of the best in the world. The zoological department comprises some thirty cages of rare living animals, lions, tigers, tapirs, and seventy four camels, living sea lions, the only ones of any size now alive on exhibition.

The following are the amendments to the democratic rules, adopted by the county convention last week:

Resolved, That the following amendments to the rules now governing the Democratic County convention and delegate election be adopted;

That hereafter the time of holding the Democratic County Convention shall be the third Tuesday in September in each and every year.

That rule First be amended to read as follows:

The election for delegates to represent the different districts in the Annual Democratic County Convention shall be held at the usual place of holding the general election for each district on the Saturday preceding the third Tuesday in September, in each and every year, beginning at 2 o'clock, p. m., of said day and continuing until six o'clock.

That in rule Tenth the the word "sixth" be stricken out and word "third" inserted, so as to read as follows:

Tenth. In Convention a majority of all voters shall be necessary to a nomination; and no person's name shall be excluded from the list of candidates until after the Third ballot or vote, when the person receiving the least number of votes shall be omitted and struck from the roll, and so on at each successive vote until a nomination be made.

That the following be adopted as rule 14:

That the term of the chairman of the County Committee elected this day shall continue until the first day of January, A. D. 1878, and thereafter the term of the Chairman of the County Committee shall begin on the first day of January of each and every year.

A CARD TO THE AMERICAN PUBLIC.

For many years we have made two medicines suited for the ailments of a vast class of sufferers. Thousands of cures have been made by them, and in fact, the word failure could never be coupled with them. But within the last two years counterfeits of our medicines have sprung up, dangerous in their close imitation of our trade mark. To secure the people we have placed upon each genuine box of Holloway's Pills and Holloway's Ointment the fac smilie of the signature of our Agent, Mr. Jos. Haydock. To counterfeit this is a felony. We shall relentlessly pursue any one who imitates this with the utmost vigor of the law. We most earnestly beg that the great mass of the American people will aid us in our efforts to protect their health, and help us in our task of bringing these most unprincipled men to the bar of justice. Uniformly refuse to purchase Medicines purporting to be ours unless Mr. Jos. Haydock's signature is attached to each Box of Pills or Pot of Ointment and the end will soon be reached.

The public's obedient servants,
HOLLOWAY & CO
y.

For the Reporter.

FAIR LILY OF THE WEST.

Fair Lily of the West,
Thy rosy lips have charmed me to thy breast.
Sweet are the accents that from thy lips do fall,
And sweeter are they that to the call.

Fair Lily of the West,
Beautiful and grand is thy dwelling place;
But more beautiful are they that sit there at grace.
Should a stranger pass thee by,
Would it thou sit down and cry?

Fair Lily of the West,
Thou hast charms to charm thy lover to thy breast.
Who could such temptations resist,
And pass thee by amiss,
Without stopping in to ask you for a kiss?

Fair Lily of the West.
Sweet are the smiles that from your lips do flow;
So sweet that they will charm you a beau.
Beautiful indeed they must be,
Or they will never charm a lad like me.

Fair Lily of the West,
May you gain a name and place of rest—
For soon your years will pass away;
Then to that heavenly land your soul will go,
There to dwell from everlasting woe.

Fair Lily of the West,
When your journey here upon earth is ended;
Then to that heavenly land you will be ascended,
By a host of heavenly angels tended;
There to dwell forever with the angels contented. S. S. MEYER.

THE HOTTEST SINCE 1800 IN SPAIN.

London, August 12.—A despatch to the Times from Madrid says: "The heat here is fearful; it exceeds any recollection since 1800. The city is deserted and the streets are silent. Forty field laborers died from the effects of the heat near Seville. The vines in Andalusia are scorching and falling."

THE EASTERN WAR.

POSITION OF THE CONTENDING FORCES—PRINCE MILAN IN BELGRADE.

The Turkish Atrocities said to be Beyond Description.

Belgrade, August 12.—The Turkish forces attempted on Tuesday last to break through the Serbian lines at Javor, but were completely repulsed. Nearly all of them were killed.

General Ranco Olimpics maintains his offensive positions on the Drina. Banja, which has been strongly fortified, is held by Tchernayeff's army, while Colonel Becker's army occupies the mountains on the Timok and Morava lines.

Prince Milan has arrived here from Deligrad. It is expected that he will proceed to inspect the army on the Bosnian frontier.

Thirty thousand Bulgarians, principally old men and women, it is stated, have taken refuge in Serbia.

The atrocities committed by the Turks in Bulgaria and Serbia are reported as being beyond description.

Surgeons and officers are arriving at Belgrade from all countries.

It is believed a battle is imminent in the neighborhood of Banja.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

IN COLLEGE TWP., CENTRE CO., PA., on the line of the Lewisburg, Centre & Spruce Creek Railroad.

A Valuable Farm

containing 110 acres, more or less. There is also Ten acres of valuable Timber, which the purchaser could have if desired. The farm is well fenced and well watered. Cedar creek running through the place. The buildings on the place consist of a large

Two-Story Stone House,

spring-house, barn and all other necessary outbuildings. There is on the place a

Nice Lot of Fine Fruit Trees.

Near the place are several manufactories, and shops of all kinds convenient. It is expected that the depot will be located on lands adjoining.

For particulars, address
J. S. FOSTER,
17 aug tf. Boalsburg.

Henry Reinhart.

WOODWARD

UNDERTAKER.

Coffins of all styles made on shortest notice. Undertaking strictly attended to. Charges reasonable. 17 aug y.

REGISTER'S NOTICES.—The following accounts have been examined and passed by me and remain filed of record in this office for the inspection of heirs, legatees, creditors and all others in any way interested, and will be presented to the Orphan's Court of Centre county, on Wednesday, the 30th day of August, A. D., 1876, for confirmation and allowance.

The account of Jonathan Auman, executor of the last will and testament of Peter Auman late of Miles twp, dec'd.

The account of Jeremiah Sharrer, administrator of the estate of Thomas Woodell late of Taylor twp, dec'd.

The partial account of George and Henry A. Gentzel, administrators of the estate of William Gentzel, as filed by G. Gentzel late of Gregg twp, dec'd.

The account of Wm. Crenoble, administrator of the estate of Joseph Hines late of Gregg twp, dec'd.

The account of Nancy A. Rothrock and John Hoffer, administrators cum testamento annexo of Henry Rothrock late of Spring twp, dec'd.

The account of Geo. M. Stover and Andrew J. Starrett, executors of the estate of Andrew Stover late of Haines twp, dec'd.

The final account of James Carner and A. C. Geary, executors of the last will and testament of John Carner late of Centre county, dec'd.

The guardianship account of John Craig, guardian of Mary Turner now Mary Young, minor child of Wm. Turner late of Huston twp, dec'd.

The guardianship account of Solomon Gates, guardian of George and Elizabeth Ward minor children of Nina Ward late of Ferguson twp, dec'd.

The account of Samuel Yearick, administrator of etc. of John Bressler late of Benner twp, dec'd.

The fourth account of Josiah Neff, executor etc. of John Neff late of Potter twp, dec'd.

The account of John Irvin jr. executor of estate of Ezra D. Brisbin late of Harris twp, dec'd.

The first partial account of A. O. Furst, executor of etc. of George Livingston late of Bellefonte, dec'd.

The account of Samuel J. Garbrick, surviving executor of John Garbrick late of Marion twp, dec'd.

The final account of John P. Rankle, administrator of the estate of William Venada late of Potter twp, dec'd.

The account of J. M. Garbrick administrator of etc. of Wm. M. Garbrick late of Walker twp, dec'd.

The account of J. H. Frank and John Stover administrators of the estate of David Stover late of Penn twp, dec'd.

The account of Luther D. Wasson administrator of George E. Wasson executor of John Mayes late of Harris twp, dec'd.

The account of John Grove, administrator of the estate of Daniel Breon late of Gregg twp, dec'd.

The account of H. A. Mingle, administrator of the estate of Sarah M. Holloway late of Haines twp, dec'd.

The account of Wm. Keats, executor of the last will and testament of Philip Deats late of Marion twp, dec'd.

Partial account of J. P. Gephart, administrator de bonis non cum testamento annexo of etc. of John B. Awl late of the borough of Bellefonte, dec'd.

The account of Jacob S. Awl, executor of the last will and testament of John B. Awl dec'd, as filed by his administrator, J. P. Gephart.

The account of Aaron Lukenbaugh, guardian of Florence J. Little and J. W. Little, minor children of Benjamin Little, dec'd.

The account of Cyrus Wasson, administrator of the estate of Jacob Etters dec'd, distributing balance due by former account.

The account of James H. Rankin, administrator of the Estate of Ruth A. Ward late of Bellefonte.

Register's Office, Bellefonte, July 29, 1876. } W. E. BURCHFIELD, Register.

BEATTY'S Golden Tongue Parlor Organs.

Factory Established in 1856.

From the Press.

From G. D. White, Editor Hackettstown, N. J. Herald.

"The organ has a rich, deep and soul-stirring tone; could not stay in the house without it. It helps wonderfully to drive away the thoughts of hard times."

The Lebanon Pa. Daily News, says:

"We are in receipt of one of those five octave Parlor Organs, manufactured by D. F. Beatty, Washington, N. J. This organ is a fine, solid black walnut case, and in tone it cannot be surpassed by any instrument of its kind."

From the Lowell Neb. Register.

"We received this week, direct from the manufacturer, D. F. Beatty, Washington, N. J., his justly celebrated organ, elegant in appearance, and handsomely furnished unexcelled in richness and power of tone. We are more than pleased with it, and heartily recommend it to any one contemplating of purchasing an organ."

Best offer given. Money refunded upon return of organ and freight charges paid by me (D. F. Beatty) both ways if unsatisfactory, after a test trial of five days. Organ warranted for six years.

Agents wanted everywhere, male or female, to canvass for this superior instrument. Address D. F. BEATTY,
Washington, New Jersey.

A NEW IDEA!

SOMETHING FOR ALL.

Being an axiom acknowledged by all, that the cash system, (or pay as you go,) is the most pleasant and safest,—as an incentive to more fully establish *that* system,—the undersigned therefore offer to the public a Premium of 50 cts. in Goods, on bills to the amount of $5.00, and 50 cts. premium on all bills increased to the amount of $8.00, etc. (viz. on a bill to the amount of $10.00, we will pay $1.00 premium, in goods, for Cash or Produce.

We have READY MADE CLOTHING which we offer at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

for Cash.

We thank our patrons for past patronage and all who will avail themselves of the inducement presented.

STROHM & SWARTZ,
23 Jun 8m. Churchville.

A BANK ROBBED OF $17,500 WHILE THE CLERKS WERE VIEWING BARNUM'S CAVALCADE.

Halifax, Aug. 1.—While Barnum's circus procession was passing along George street here to-day, the clerks in the Bank of Nova Scotia locked the doors of the bank and went a short distance to view the cavalcade. During their absence a man, claiming to have dropped important papers down the basement through the grating, was admitted by a servant by the side door, when he passed through the basement to the banking room, and secured $17,500 in notes which were on the counter, and escaped. The bank offers $2,000 reward for the recovery of the property. At about the same time the Provincial Treasurer's office in the province building, which was locked by the clerks, was forcibly entered, and the cash box, containing $1,000 and some valuable papers, were carried off.

SITTING BULL SPOILING FOR A FIGHT.

Cheyenne, August 4.—Captain Stanton's outfit, for whose safety some anxiety has been felt, arrived at Fort Laramie today.

News comes, via Red Cloud Agency, of the arrival of an Indian from the hostile camp, who says Sitting Bull is fully prepared and eager to meet Crook or Terry, both combined, and feels confident of his ability to whip them. He further states that reinforcements are joining the hostiles from British America and a few from Minnesota. One company of the Fourth Cavalry arrived yesterday. Five more are expected Sunday. The troops are destined for the agencies.

Jack Kehoe, the head of the Schuylkill Mollies, says "the Old Man at Harrisburg wont go back on us; he dare'nt go back on us." Will somebody stick a pin there?

Montgomery, August 9.—Returns from various parts of the State indicate a sweeping Democratic victory. Houston's majority for Governor will not be less than 36,000. Rah for Alabama!

MARRIAGES.

On the 19th of July, W. A. Fahrion, of Spring Mills, and Miss Mary E. Williams, of Martha Furnace.

DEATHS.

In Haines twp., on the 3rd, of apoplexy, Mr Michael Weaver, aged 76 years, 3 mos. and 28 days.

Mr. Weaver was for many years the "Vorsinger" of the Reformed and Lutheran Congregation of Aaronsburg. The immense concourse which attended his funeral on Sunday last, showed the high esteem in which he was held by the community.

On 25 ult., at Lewistown Junction, of cholera infantum, Charles Hurlburt, son of Wm. H. and Sarah W. Ripka, aged 1 year and 24 days.

On August 6, Nancy Dasbem, mother-in-law of Jacob Royer, aged 61 years 1 month and 3 days.

Aug. 14, Mary Boyer, wife of Jacob Boyer, of Centre Hill, aged 68 years 2 months.

On 12, in Benner twp, Anna Mary Elizabeth, infant daughter of Wm. and Nancy Mulberger, aged 8 months.

MILROY MARKETS, corrected weekly by D. Shelmire.

Clover Seed $8.00 to $8.50.
Beef $6 to $7.00 per 100 lbs.
Corn 45c to 50c.
Rye 65c to 70
Soft Nova Scotia Plaster $8; ground $10 per ton.
White Wheat $1 25 to $1 30.
Red " $1 25 to $1 30.
Barley 70c to 75.
Timothy $2 to 2 50.
Plaster in Stone $7 75 to $8.
Salt 1 40 to 1 50.
Oats 32c to 35c.
Potatoes 25c to 50c.

BELLEFONTE MARKETS.

White Wheat $1 20 Red 120....Rye 75 Corn ears 40, 45. Oats 35—Barley 90. 70.....Cloverseed 5,50 .....Potatoes 50 Lard per pound 8.....Pork per pound 06 Butter 20.....Eggs 15. .....Plaster per ton $14 Tallow 8.....Bacon 10.....Ham 15. Lard per pound 8 cents,.....Buckwheat 65 cts,.....Flour per barrel retail 7,00... Nova Scotia plaster $11 50. Cayuga plaster $9,80 per 2000 lbs. Shelled corn 45 to 50

A CHOICE FARM and HOUSE and LOT FOR SALE.

Will be exposed to public sale, Sept. 9, next, the following described property, at the late residence of John Emmert, dec'd, situate in Harris township, Centre County, one FARM, containing one hundred and fifty-three acres more or less, bounded by lands of B. Everhart, dec'd, James Glenn, McFarlen, Dr. Henderson, dec'd and others. The farm is well watered, a never failing stream of water running through the farm and within thirty yards of the barn, also, a well of never failing water at the house, with good pump in it. The improvements are a large FRAME HOUSE, two stories high, almost new; a frame bank barn, forty five by eighty feet and all other necessary out buildings. This is one of the best producing farms in this section for all kinds of grain. It is well limestone land. A large ORCHARD of choice fruit on the premises.

For particulars inquire of Wm. Wertz on the farm. Also one House and lot Situated in Boalsburg, Centre co., the house is two stories high, with kitchen attached to it, and good cellar, and outbuildings also a good stable, a never failing well of water with good pump. The lot is well set with fruit trees of best quality.

Also two acres and 132 perches of excellent land situate near the German Reformed church in Boalsburg within two squares of above house.

JOSIAH NEFF, Executor of J. Emmert, dec'd.

N. B.—Above property can be bought as a whole or in part at private or public sale 2aug

Centennial Store.

At Potters Mills.

L. B. McENTIRE

has just returned from Philadelphia with a large and well selected stock of

Cheap Goods,

which he offers CHEAP FOR CASH or country Produce, also a large stock of LADIE'S, GENT'S, and CHILDREN'S Shoes, Gaiters as low as $1.25 per pair, and all other goods in proportion. Dry Goods, Hosiery, Linens, Embroideries, White Goods, Laces, Notions and FANCY GOODS, strictly first-class goods below the usual prices. His Grocery Department consists of the

Cheapest and Best Quality of Groceries

in Penns Valley. Sugars, Teas, Coffees, Syrups, Spices, Canned Fruits, Crackers, Cheese, and Dried Fruits etc. Queensware, Hardware Wood and Willowware and Oilcloths of every description. Hats, caps, Drugs, Oil and Paints, also Cigars, Tobacco and Confectioneries. All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods, also highest price paid.

Also—Ladies will find a full line of millinery goods, comprising the latest styles.

I thank the people of Penns Valley for their liberal patronage. 18 may 6m

BEATTY PIANO!

Grand, Square and Upright.

From Rufus Snyder, of the firm of Snyder & Hendricks, Carriage Manufacturers, of the city of Allentown, Pa:

"I must confess I hardly know how to express my gratification on receiving the Beatty Piano you shipped me. It is at least all I could ask, wish or expect. One of our most eminent musicians tried it and spoke in the most favorable terms, after thoroughly testing it."

Best offer ever given. Money refunded upon return of Piano and freight charges paid by me (D. F. Beatty) both ways if unsatisfactory, after a test trial of five day. Pianos warranted for six years.

Address, D. F. BEATTY,
23jul y Washington, New Jersey

WM. P. M'MANUS, Attorney at-law Bellefonte, Pa. Office with Jas. McManus, esq. 23jul tf

TURKEY.

The Recent Atrocities—60 Villages Burned and 12,000 Persons Killed.

London, August 5.—A letter to the Daily News, dated Philippopolis, July 21st, says: Investigation to the recent atrocities is proceeding. It will probably be reported that 60 villages have been burned and 12,000 persons killed. Mr. Schuyler thinks the reports of atrocities committed by Bulgarians are unfounded. There are horrible scenes at Batok. Seven thousand bodies have been lying there since May 12th rotting in the sun. No crime invented by Turkish ferocity has been left uncommitted. There is urgent need of assistance for starving families.

Mr. Daniel F. Beatty, manufacturer and proprietor of the Beatty Piano and Beatty's celebrated Golden Tongue Parlor Organs, Washington, N. J., is certainly a very reasonable and generous man to transact business with. He makes this very fair proposition to any who may favor him with an order, as follows: "If the instrument does not prove satisfactory after a test trial of five days after receiving it the purchase money will be refunded upon the return of the instrument, and he will pay freight charges both ways." This is certainly an exceeding, generous, and safe manner in which to transact business with him. He warrants his instruments for six years. See his advertisement. July 20 y

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you free of charge. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self address ed envelope to the Rev. Joseph T. Inman, Station D, Bible house, New York city. 20 apr 6m.

J. & J. HARRIS,

NO. 5, BROCKERHOFF ROW.

HARDWARE,

IRON, NAILS,

Paints

OILS, ETC.,

J. & J. HARRIS,
Bellefonte.

HENRY BOOZER, Manufacturer of and Dealer in

HARNESS,

SADDLES, BRIDLES, &c.,
CENTRE HALL, PA.

☞ Repairing of all kinds executed at short notice. 29 jun 6m.

HARRIS, J. D. SHUGERT, J. A. BEAVER
JOHN HOFFER, PETER HOFFER.

PENNSVALLEY BANKING CO.

CENTRE HALL, PA.

RECEIVE DEPOSITS, and allow Interest: Discount Notes: Buy and Sell Government Securities, Gold and Coupons.

PETER HOFFER, Pres't. WM. B. MINGLE, Cashier.

CENTENNIAL

AT CENTRE HALL,

AT

Wolf's Old Stand.

Magnificent Stock of Spring and Summer Goods.

One Price! Low Price!

POLITE ATTENTION!

Having just returned from the East, and bought at panic prices, I am now prepared to sell cheaper than ever before. My stock consists in part of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
NOTIONS,
HOSIERY,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
RUBBER BOOTS,
SANDALS, &c., &c.

Ladies' and Gents' Underwear a speciality.

A LARGE STOCK OF

READY - MADE CLOTHING

constantly on hand. Look at the figures:

Good Cassimere Suits, $10.00
Good Cassimere Coats, $5.00

Customers will find the stock complete, and a call is all that is required to assure you that this is the best place in the valley to buy your goods.

Remember, we have but one price for everyone.

WM. WOLF.

HARDWARE and STOVES

THOMAS A. HICKS & BRO.,

(Successors to WILSON & HICKS,)

will sell HARDWARE, STOVES, Saddlery, Coach-makers' Material, Builders Hardware, of all kinds, Paints, Oils, &c. Nails, Iron and Glass a specialty, at the LOWEST CASH PRICES. Childrens' Carriages, Shovel Plows, Cutting Boxes, etc. We have the best COOK STOVES and RANGES in the Market, and warrant them to be good. We keep all repairs for same, and will sell lower than elsewhere. Any one in this county, building, or dealing in this line of goods, will pay them to come and see us.

THOMAS A. HICKS & BROTHER,
Bellefonte, Pa.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS.—The undersigned is now prepared to sell Brick at his kilns at Centre Hall to suit purchasers, at reasonable rates, also to furnish or contract Brickwork. S. S. FARNER
7 oct y

JOHN F. ALEXANDER, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon,
Respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Centre Hall and vicinity. Consultation in English or German. Has a full line of instruments for extract, ing teeth. Office and residence in the Luth. parsonage. 27feb tf

To the Working Class.—We can furnish you employment at which you can make very large pay, in your own localities, without being away from home over night. Agents wanted in every town and county to take subscribers for The Centennial Record, the largest publication in the United States. 16 pages, 64 columns. Elegantly Illustrated. Terms only $1 per year. The Record is devoted to whatever is of interest connected with the Centennial year. The great Exhibition at Philadelphia is fully illustrated in detail. Everybody wants it. The whole people feel great interest in their country's Centennial Birthday, and want to know all about it. An elegant patriotic crayon drawing premium picture is presented free to each subscriber. It is entitled, "In remembrance of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Independence of the United States." Size, 22 by 28 inches. Any one can become a successful agent, for but show the paper and picture and hundreds of subscribers are easily obtained everywhere. There is no business that will pay like that at present. We have many agents who are making as high as $20 per day and upwards. Now is the time. Don't delay. Remember it costs nothing to give the business a trial. Send for our circulars, terms, and sample copy of paper, which are sent free to all who apply. Do it to-day. Complete outfit free to those who decide to engage. Farmers and mechanics, and their sons and daughters make the very best of agents. Address, THE CENTENNIAL RECORD,
22 jun 4m. Portland, Maine.

BUY YOUR DRUGS FROM RANKIN'S

Drug Store,

(NEXT DOOR TO THE DESCHNER GUN STORE.)

FRESH AND CHEAP.
Apr. 22

HENRY BROCKERHOFF, President, J. D. SHUGERT Cashier.

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO

(Late Milliken, Hoover & Co.)
RECEIVE DEPOSITS,
And Allow interest,
Discount Notes,
Buy and Sell
Government Securities, Gold & Coupons
ap10 '68 tf

CUMMINGS HOUSE

Bellefonte, PA.
ISAAC MILLER, Proprietor.

The Cummings House, on Bishop street, is one of the pleasantest located hotels in the county. It has the best stables in the place, has an excellent livery attached, and every attention will be paid guests. No pains will be spared to make it a pleasant and agreeable stopping place for the traveling public. Boarding by day or week, and rates charged will always be found very low. june 18

BROCKERHOFF HOUSE.

BELLEFONTE, PA.
D. JOHNSON & SONS.

This well known hotel, situate in the business portion of the town, has been thoroughly renovated, repainted and refurnished new. It will be the aim of the proprietors to make it a pleasant Home for those who may favor them with their patronage. A free carriage runs to the depot, and the best stables in town are connected with the House. 24apr

WM. P. WILSON, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte Pa. Office in Mrs. Benner's Building, Bellefonte Pa.

JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney-at-Law. Collections promptly made and special attention given to those having lands or property for sale. Will draw up and have acknowledged Deeds, Mortgages, &c. Office in the diamond, north side of the court house, Bellefonte. 22 feb

FURNITURE.

JOHN BRECHBILL,

in his elegant New Rooms, Spring street Bellefonte.

Has on hand a splendid assortment o HOUSE FURNITURE from the cot. mones to the most elegant.

CHAMBER SETS, PARLOR SETS, SOFAS, CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, WOOL MATTRESSES, HAIR MAT TRESSES,

and anything wanted in the line of his business—homemade and city work. Also, he makes a specialty and keeps on hand, the largest and finest stock of

WALL PAPER.

Goods sold at reasonable rates, wholesale and retail. Give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. 18feb1y

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney at Law Bellefonte, Pa. Office over Reynolds bank. may 14 69

NEW STORE, NEW GOODS AND

Panic Prices.

H. A. LARRIMER.

at the old Centre Hill stand.
Just opening a Stock of

NEW GOODS,

OLD FASHIONED PRICES!

A large variety of
Ladies Dress Goods
Great Bargains in
Muslins and Calicoes.
Ready-made Clothing
Warranted to Suit.
His Cloths and Cassimers,
Cant be excelled

His Crocery Department,

Astonishes every one in assortment and low prices.

☞ Farmers, Mechanics and Laborers look to your interest. One dollar saved is a dollar in pocket. Then call and see at what astonishingly low prices.

☞ No trouble to show Goods. ☜

Also the choicest FAMILY FLOUR always on hand. Apr. 15, y.

Miller & Son,

CENTRE HALL, PA.
DEALERS IN
PURE DRUGS
AND MEDICINES,
CHEMICALS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY, NOTIONS, FANCY ARTICLES FOR THE TOILET, &c., &c., &c.

PURE WINE AND LIQUORS, for medicinal purposes.

Trusses & Supporters in great variety. Also, choice
CIGARS AND TOBACCO,
and all other articles usually kept in a first class Drug Store.

Prescriptions carefully Compounded. 23oct tf MILLER & SON.

Headquarters for Boots and Shoes!

JOHN POWERS,

BOOT & SHOE MAKER OF CENTRE COUNTY.

DIPLOMA

Awarded to John Powers for the best fine Boots exhibited at Centre County Fair for the year 1875.

MANUFACTORY

Opposite Bush House,
BELLEFONTE, PA.

He keeps constantly on hand a full line of

BOOTS AND SHOES.

He is just opening the largest stock of Spring Goods ever brought to Bellefonte.

FINE SHOES

for ladies, kept constantly on hand.

Boots and Shoes for men and women, of all styles, quality and prices, from the most costly to the cheapest, constantly kept on hand.

WE DEFY COMPETITION! either in quality or prices. Call and examine his new stock of Spring and Summer Goods, and you will find it to your advantage. Apr21ly.

C. T. ALEXANDER. C. M. BOWERS.

ALEXANDER & BOWERS, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte. Special attention given to collections, and Orphans' Court practice. May be consulted in German and English. Office in Furst's building. may28 '74 tf

Excelsior Cement.

The undersigned now manufactures Cement Warranted of a superior quality, at his kilns, near Penn Creek Mills, in Haines twp. This cement has already been used in large quantities upon the U. A. R. & KR. and has been found highly satisfactory upon all jobs where it has been used, and as equal to any now manufactured for use in Cisterns, Water Pipes, or whatever purpose a good quality of Cement is desired for. Orders can already been placed for same wide, and rendered the utmost satisfaction. Persons, therefore contemplating Cisterns, laying Water Pipes, etc., will find it to their advantage to bear this in mind, and also that he warrants the article as represented. J. G. MEYER,
may21 tf Aaronsburg, Pa.

DR. S. G. GUTELIUS,

Dentist, Millheim.

Offers his professional services to the public. He is prepared to perform all operations in the dental profession.

☞ Is now fully prepared to extract teeth absolutely without pain. 8jan-3m

W. F. REBER, Attorney at-Law. Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to his care in Clearfield or Centre county. Office with D. F. Fortney, Bellefonte.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS.—The undersigned is now prepared to sell Brick at his kilns at Centre Hall to suit purchasers, at reasonable rates, also to

AT THE CENTENNIAL.

The Orange Free State---Ceylon---British Guiana---Singapore---Penang---Malacca ---New Zealand, Etc.

THE ORANGE FREE STATE.

But little is known among our people of this country and her valuable exhibits at the Exhibition. And again the knowledge that this is a little progressive republic should enlist the sympathies of the general reader.

The republic of the Orange Free State is situated on the northeast boundary of Cape Colony, and is bounded as follows: On the west and northwest by the territory claimed for the chief, Nicholas Waterboer, under the name of Griqualand West, and by Betchuanaland, respectively, on the north and northeast by the Transvaal republic, on the east by the colony of Natal, and on the south by British Basutoland, the Native Reserve Lands, and the Cape Colonial divisions of Albert and Colesburg.

Its area is roughly taken to be about 70,000 square miles, but no accurate computation has hitherto been made, and the probability is that the actual extent will be found consifferably greater.

The following are the exhibits: Diamonds in the rough. Diamondiferous soil with a diamond in it, copper and iron ore, chlorsastrelite, magnesia, kaolin, springbuck mats, angora, blesbuck, and jackal karassas, blue gum, olive and thorn wood, stuffed birds, stanbucks, rhinoceros hide, Kaffir corn, ostrich feathers.

CEYLON

is an island in the Indian ocean of Hindostan, south five deg. fifty-five min. and nine deg. fifty-one min. north latitude and seventy-nine deg. forty-one min. and eighty-one deg. fifty-four min. east longitude. From north to south, Point Palmyra to Dandera Head, 226 miles; width from Columbo to Sangamankand, 140¼ miles. It was visited in early days by the Greeks, Romans and Venetians. In 1506 the Portuguese settled it. In the next year the Dutch occupied it. In the 1795-6, the British took possession of the Dutch settlements and they were then annexed to the presidency of Madras. Five years later, 1801, Ceylon was constituted a separate colony. In 1815, the British occupied the entire island. The raw materials of Ceylon on exhibition are from Colombo. Rum is a specialty from Ceylon rice. A strong fiber is that of the musa paradisiaca. Also silk grass fibers, mahue fibers, sweet brier fibers, monkey apple fibers. If the South can produce the ramie fiber, why not introduce and stimulate the growth of these valuable bases for fabrics? Rice straw ornaments from Colombo are quite pretty. Sugar, starch and drugs are displayed in varieties creditable to the settlement.

BRITISH GUIANA.

This colony is a portion of the South American continent, and extends from east to west 200 miles, including the settlements of Demerara, Essequibo and Berbice. It is supposed to contain 76,000 square miles. Specimens—sugar, rice, rum and fibers. One specimen of greenheart wood nearly one hundred years old. Collections of starches sum up the principal exhibit of British Guiana.

SINGAPORE.

Singapore is an island twenty-five miles long by fourteen wide, at the southern extremity of the Malayan peninsula, from which it is separated by a narrow strait three-quarters of a mile in width. Singapore is the seat of government, and is situated in latitude one degree sixteen minutes north; longitude one hundred and three degrees fifty-three minutes east.

PENANG

is an island twenty-nine miles long, nine miles broad—107 square miles, off the Malayan peninsula. Chief town, Georgetown.

MALACCA

is the oldest European settlement in the East. Settled by the Portuguese under Albuquerque in 1511. The Dutch occupied it and held it from 1641 to 1795. The English took it and held it till 1818. It was then restored to the Dutch. In 1824 it again became a British possession, Great Britain having exchanged Bencoolen on the west coast of Sumatra.

The exhibits of the settlements vary but little from each other—fibers, woods, the latter for ornamental and building purposes, rice, sugar and rum. The great virtue in the exhibit is the care taken in the selection, the neatness of their arrangement, and the interest shown, and the energy displayed by these people at such remote distances in striking so boldly out into the competitive field of international thought and practical effort.

NEW ZEALAND.

New Zealand forms a group of islands in the south Pacific ocean belonging to Great Britain, extending from thirty-four degrees to thirty-two minutes south latitude to 166 degrees to 177 minutes east longitude. They consist mainly of two islands, separated at the narrowest passage, twenty-five miles, by Cook's straits. Length of the whole group from north to south, 1,200 miles, with an area of 105,115 square miles. New Zealand was first discovered by Tasman in 1642, and upon this French geographers have called it Tasmania, and on the flag flying in the British section, where are to be seen the products of New Zealand, in large letters may be read Tasmania. Cook's visit gave it prominence in 1769 and 1774. The first permanent settlement was made in 1815, when a missionary station was established. In 1840 it was erected into a colony subordinate to the colony of New South Wales, from which it was separated in 1841 and placed under its own independent governor. The historian speaks thus of the New Zealanders, seemingly in a happy vein. "The men are tall, strong and active; the women often handsome; excepting cannibalism and infanticide, they have ceased to practice the vices of their ancestors. This reminds me of a *voyageur* to Colorado, and who, like the enterprising journalist from the West who went to California on a free ticket, and had to walk back 3,000 miles for the benefit of his liver, becoming disgusted, wrote to a friend, who requested his opinion of the new El Dorado: "Well, if the water was not so bad, and the climate so wretched, and the society so infernally disagreeable, Colorado would do for a settler." His friend could but exclaim: "Tophet would be no worse." Also as our school children study nearer geographical positions, and the elimination of the peculiarities of the South seas may entertain them, I have written of many of their exhibits, and will add of the beautiful specimens of wool on exhibition. Tasmania exports 5,050,920 pounds. Handsome specimens in rugs of the skins of kangaroo, wallaby, and bandicoot. There are 220 specimens of beautiful plumaged birds in Tasmania. Their native box and tonga bean wood specimens have a delightful odor; they are also serviceable in fancy work. Their blackwood makes a superior billiard trble; their white wood is superior for engraving purposes. Their native cherry makes gunstocks.

Messrs. E. Mercier & Co., one of the largest producers in champagne, who exhibit their wine and complete apparatus for bottling it, have immense cellars, 165 feet deep, entered by railways, for handling their large vintage, amounting yearly to 1,500,000 bottles. Mr. Alphonso Faber, 3502 Race St., Philadelphia, their representative, has come over especially to establish agencies for the sale of their champagne. S. M. B.

VERY UNHAPPY.—Thirteen unhappy Bangor fellows are mourning the loss of rings, necklaces, watches, etc., which they have given from time to time to a beautiful blue eyed and modest French girl who has suddenly made off for parts unknown. Each individual heart, blissfully ignorant of the other dozen, was broken at the news; but it afterward appeared that the delicate thing was one of fifty young women who left France for the Centennial, determined to make the green American foot the bill.

A Nashville man answered a Chicago advertisement, "How to win at poker," and received for his two dollars the following: "Hold four aces or don't poke."

A FIGHT WITH CHEYENNES.

The Indians Surprised and Driven Back with Loss---Chief Yellow Hand Shot by Buffalo Bill.

At noon on Saturday, the fifteenth of July, says a letter to the New York *Herald*, the Fifth cavalry, under Gen. Merritt, were bivouacked on Rawhide creek, eighteen miles from Fort Laramie, to which point they were ordered in from the Cheyenne river, 100 miles to the north, *en route* to join Crook. A courier suddenly appeared from the agency with dispatches stating that 800 Cheyennes were making preparations to leave at once for the Northwest to join Sitting Bull; that he was to throw himself across their line of march in time to intercept them. Merritt had to make eighty miles before they could make thirty, but off he went, and Sunday night found him with seven companies hiding under the bluffs on War Bonnet or Hat creek, square up their front.

At daybreak Monday morning Lieut. King, commanding the outposts to the southeast, sent in word that the war parties were coming over the ridge from the direction of the reservation. Joining him at the advanced post, Gen. Merritt found the report correct. The command noiselessly mounted and was massed under the bluffs a quarter of a mile to the rear, out of sight of the Indians. At the same time the wagon train was some six miles off to the southwest, slowly approaching, and the Indians were closely watching it, but keeping concealed from the view of its guard. The two companies of infantry with it were riding in the wagons. At six o'clock the Indians were swarming all along the ridge to the southwest, some three miles away. Suddenly a party of eight or ten warriors came dashing down a ravine which led directly under the hill where Lieut. King, with his six men, was watching.

The object was as suddenly apparent. Two horsemen, unconscious of the proximity of the foe, had ventured out ahead of the train and were making rapidly for the creek. They were couriers with dispatches to the command. The Indians, utterly ignorant of the rapid move of the Fifth, were simply bent on jumping on the couriers and getting their scalps. Buffalo Bill, chief of the scouts, lay on the hill with King, and instantly sprung to his horse down off the hill.

"All of you keep out of sight," said the general. "Mount now, and when the word is given off with you."

Then, turning to the officer of the picket, he said:

"Watch them, King. Give the word when you are ready."

Crouching behind the little butte, Bill and his party of two scouts and six soldiers were breathlessly waiting. Half way up was the general and his staff. The lieutenant lay at the crest, watching the rapidly approaching foe. Down they came, nearer and nearer, the sun flashing from their brilliantly painted bodies and their polished ornaments. Then, just then they are dashing by the front of the hill, King shouts:

"Now, lads, in with you."

With a rush and yell the troopers are hurled upon the Indians' flank, not fifty yards away.

Gen. Merritt springs up to see the attack just as a tall Indian reeled in his saddle, shot by Corporal Wilkinson, of K company. An answering bullet whistled by the general's head, when King—still on watch—sung out:

"Here they come by the dozens."

The reserve Indians came swarming down from the ridge to the rescue. Company K was instantly ordered to the front. But before it appeared from behind the bluff the Indians, emboldened by the rush of their friends to the rescue, turned savagely on Buffalo Bill and the little party at the outpost.

The latter sprung from their horses and met the daring charge with a volley. Yellow Hand, a young Cheyenne brave, came foremost, singling Bill as a foeman worthy of his steel. Cody coolly knelt, and, taking deliberate aim, sent his bullet through the chief's leg and into his horse's head. Down went the two, and, before his friends could reach him, a second shot from Bill's rifle laid the redskin low.

On came the others, bent on annihilating the little band that opposed them, when, to their amazement, a long, blue line popped up in their very front, and K company, with Col. Mason at its head, dashed at them. Leaving their dead, the Cheyennes scattered back, helter skelter, to the ridge, but their fire was wild and their stand a short one. Company after company debouched from behind the bluff, and, utterly disheartened, the Indians rushed for the reservation, leaving behind all their provisions. Gen. Merritt pursued them till night, when the whole command went into camp at the agency.

The Indians left their dead, and admit having more wounded. They also lost six ponies. Their friends at Red Cloud say they never dreamed the Fifth cavalry could get there in time to head them off. The regiment sustained no loss.

Hard Times in England.

Hard times! Hard times! Dullness, despondency, depression everywhere and in all trades; thousands of houses in the West End shut up or for rent, furnished or unfurnished; empty theaters; idle workmen; reduction of wages and shortening of hours in the manufacturing districts—this is what you hear or see day after day in England, says a letter writer. You in America can now sympathize with your English cousins, for they are beginning to suffer what you have so long endured. It is overtrading and over-production which have caused the trouble here. The mill owners in the north have for the most part agreed to adopt short time; the mills are to be run only thirty-eight hours per week—nine and a half hours on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, and not at all on Saturday and Monday. This will diminish the production by more than one-third, and it is hoped that thus the immense stocks which now overburden the market may be worked off. The initiative in this arrangement has been taken by the cooperative or joint stock mills, and the others were glad enough to follow suit. Some of the employers, however, have reduced the rate of wages as well as the time, and this makes it very hard on the operatives.

Why He Was Pardoned.

A pardon recently extended by the governor of Virginia to Jonathan Otey, sentenced to three years' confinement in the State penitentiary for bigamy, recalls certain facts connected with his conviction that illustrate how cruel the operation of the laws may sometimes be. Otey, who is seventy-six years old, is represented as an extremely ignorant man from one of the interior counties of the State. He was deserted by his wife and, after the lapse of five years, being informed by some of his neighbors that so long an abondonment operated as a divorce, he contracted a second marriage, without taking the necessary legal steps for annulling the first, which he might readily have done. His health has been so much broken that further confinement would result in his death, and on these representations the pardon has been granted. It is coupled, however, with the provision that he may not live with his second wife—so called—until he shall be remarried to her, after having been lawfully divorced from the first.

A REMEDY FOR CHOLERA INFANTUM.—Toast a half slice of stale bread very brown, break it a goblet and fill up with water; put in as much soda as you can hold on a three-cent piece; let the little one drink a little at a time. If the stomach is very irritable, give only a teaspoonful at a time. In some cases, with the advice of a physician, says a correspondent, I have put in a teaspoonful of paregoric in the gobletful.

CHANGING THEIR HOMES.—The eight hundred Icelanders who have made Manitoba their home will find the soil there more productive than that of their own barren island, which yields a scanty subsistence to less than 80,000 people. In the hot weather, however, they may long for their "old country," where ice water is never needed and sunstroke is unknown. Some three hundred more Icelanders follow the first lot.

EXPLORATIONS IN AFRICA.

Stanley and the Success he is Meeting With in Finding the Source of the Nile.

Stanley, the African explorer, whom it was feared had met with the fate of Livingstone, has been heard from and is getting along well in his explorations. After circumnavigating the great reservoir of Lake Victoria Nyanza and fully establishing it as the basin into which the fountains of the Nile poured before they flowed in an unobstructed and combined stream toward the land of Egypt, Stanley has endeavored to establish the relationship which the vast lakes of the African equatorial zone bear to the ancient river and to each other. On board the Lady Alice he has explored every indentation of the coast, searched every nook and cranny, as it were, along the shores of this great inland sea and the numerous islands that dot its broad surface. According to advices, which give the details of one year's labor in the vicinity of lakes Victoria and Albert Nyanza, Stanley has accomplished his task with wonderful success. His first letter, which is dated Mahyiga island, in Lake Victoria Nyanza, gives the details of his return voyage from the friendly King Mtesa's capital at the head of the Victoria Nile to the camping ground at Mahyiga, which he proposed as the starting point for his next expedition. In this journey he and his party became exposed to, not the least to be dreaded dangers of central African explorations, massacre at the hands of the Bumbirehs, the savage inhabitants of the lake shore and the large island that lies on the western side of the lake. Stanley escaped disaster and succeeded in reaching his camp in safety. From thence he made the difficult and dangerous voyage across the lake to the island of Ukerewe, which he had visited and explored at the commencement of his circumnavigation of the Victoria Nyanza. There he delayed a little time, and, being resolved to give a lesson to the Bumbirehs, who had attacked him a short time before, he returned to their island stronghold and there administered such a punishment to the savages as will teach them the duty of hospitality to travelers.

From Bumbireh Stanley traveled direct to Uganda, which is a territory of King Mtesa's lying between the Victoria and the Albert Nyanzas and the Victoria Nile. Here the traveler resolved to cross the country which divides the two great lakes and thoroughly explore its physical character, as well as see for himself the great sheet of water lying beyond. With a powerful force of followers and the spearmen or native soldiers of Uganda he made this interesting march and encamped his army on the shores of the Albert Nyanza. During his return to King Mtesa's capital, over the rocky and forest-clad divide, he took care to explore the country thoroughly, scaling the rugged sides of Gambaragara and noting the presence of the strange pale faced tribe that inhabited its lofty ridges and uplands. By March 25 of this year Stanley was exploring the valley of the river Kageera, which flows into the Victoria Nyanza from the southwest, noting and locating the minor lakes, mineral springs and other features of the topography of this hitherto unknown region. After completing his map of the Victoria Nyanza, Stanley commenced his southward march to Ujiji, on Lake Tanganyika, the place where he was so fortunate as to discover the long lost Livingstone. From this place, which he expected to reach about fifteen days after the date of his last letter—namely, the twenty-fourth of last April—the explorer intended to move up Lake Tanganyika to its most northerly point, and from thence cross the country to the southern extremity of the Albert Nyanza. The latter lake he intends to examine thoroughly, and then, being fully acquainted with the lake reservoirs of the Nile, he will proceed to the solution of the problem of the Lualaba, which Livingstone was pursuing when overtaken by death. As he had, at last accounts, health and men and resources for the accomplishment of this great task, we can only wish Stanley every success which his daring and intelligence merit.—*Herald.*

Gen. Canby's Murder by Modocs.

The death of Gen. Custer recalls the terrible fate of his brother-in-arms, Gen. Canby, who was treacherously murdered by Captain Jack of the Modoc tribe of Indians, April 11, 1873, in the Lava Bed camp, Siskiyou county, California. Gen. Canby had been in command of the department of Columbia, and during the six months previous to his assassination had been actively engaged in bringing the Modocs to accept the terms of peace offered them by the government. On the morning of April 10, five Indians and four squaws had come into his camp, and after receiving presents of clothing and provisions from the peace commissioners, one of them was sent out as a messenger to the Indian camp, asking for a meeting on the following morning at a point about one mile beyond the picket lines. Early in the morning Boston Charley came into camp and reported that Captain Jack and five other Indians would meet the commission outside the lines. In about an hour Gen. Canby, Mr. Dyer, the Rev. Dr. Thomas and Mr. Meacham, with interpreters, started for the place of meeting, where they at once found the Indians. Speeches were made by Mr. Meacham, Gen Canby, and Dr. Thomas, after which Captain Jack asked for Hot Creek and Cottonwood—places then already occupied—for a reservation. Mr. Meacham told Jack that it was impossible to grant the request, whereupon Schonchin admonished Mr. Meacham to say no more, and while Schonchin was still speaking, Captain Jack walked behind the company, and upon exclaiming, "All ready!" drew a pistol and snapped a cap at Gen. Canby. Putting on another cap he again fired, and Gen. Canby fell dead, shot under the eye. Schonchin then fired upon Mr. Meacham, and Boston Charley and another Indian shot and killed Dr. Thomas. Mr. Dyer was chased some distance, but succeeded in reaching his camp.

Gen. Canby was one of the seven generals in the army who then held the brigadier rank. He was an officer universally esteemed, and his melancholy fate awakened a general feeling of indignation throughout the entire country. Gen. Sherman, under directions of the President, at once forwarded orders to the camp to "make the attack so strong and persistent that their (the Modocs) fate may be commensurate with their crime. You will be justified in their utter extermination."

There is Danger.

The poisonous nature of the dye used in coloring stockings and undershirts has been frequently demonstrated during the hot weather. The *Scientific American* says that red, brown, blue and yellow may be poisonous, and tells of a case as follows: The garments were of a light woolen material, and, having become somewhat worn, were sent to an extensive dying and scouring establishment in New York city to be dyed a dark blue. The owner, after wearing the clothes for a few days in hot weather, observed that the blue color stained his undergarments, and in the localities of the stains he became sensible of a cutaneous eruption. The latter soon extended on a large area, which became excessively inflamed, and a pustular state followed, resulting in excruciating suffering and prostration. The case was carefully examined by several eminent physicians in that city, who pronounced it one of the most severe attacks of poisoning they had ever encountered, and unhesitatingly ascribed it to the dyeing of the fabric with aniline blue. Had the sufferer been a child or an invalid, the opinion was that the disease was sufficiently malignant to prove fatal. A safe way is to discard any garment the coloring of which stains the skin.

A CUSTER MONUMENT.—The citizens of Monroe, Mich., General Custer's native city, have taken steps toward erecting a magnificent monument to the memory of that officer and his comrades. The New York *Herald* is also raising a subscription for the same purpose.

In the Night Watches.

Dear night! this world's defeat;
The stop to busy fools; care's check and curb;
The day of spirits; my soul's calm retreat
Which none disturb!
Christ's progress and his prayer time;
The hours to watch high heaven doth chime.

God silent, rearching flight;
When my Lord's head is filled with dew, and all
His locks are wet with the clear drops of night,
His still, soft call;
His knocking time; the soul's dumb watch,
When spirits their fair kindred catch.

There is in God, some say,
A deep, but dazzling darkness; as men here
Say it is late and dusky, because they
See not all clear.
Oh, for that night! when I in Him
Might live invisible and dim!

The Mistake of a Lifetime.

A lovers' quarrel! A few hasty words—a formal parting between two hearts that neither time nor distance could ever disunite—then, a lifetime of misery.

Edith May stood before me in her bridal dress. The whole world was to be made believe she was happy and heart whole. I knew better. I knew that no woman who had once loved Gilbert Ainslie could ever forget him—least of all, such a heart as Edith's.

She was pale as a snow wreath, and bent her head gracefully as a water lily in recognition of her numerous friends and admirers.

"What a sacrifice!" the latter murmured.

"What a sacrifice!" my heart echoed.

Mr. Jefferson Jones was an ossified old bachelor. He had but one idea in his head, and that was to make money. There was only one thing he understood equally well—and that was to keep it. He was angular, prim, cold and precise; mean, groveling, contemptible and cunning.

And Edith—our peerless Edith, whose lovers were "legion"—Edith, with her passionate heart, her beauty, grace, taste and refinement—Edith, to vow "love and honor" to such a soulless block!

It made me shudder to think of it! I felt as though his very gaze were profanation.

Well, the wedding was over, and she was duly installed mistress of Jefferson House.

She had fine dresses, fine furniture, a fine equipage, and the most stupid incumbrance in the shape of an old husband.

But Mr. Jefferson Jones was very proud of his bride: firstly, because she added to his importance; secondly, because he plumed himself not a little in bearing off so dainty a prize. It gave him a malicious pleasure to meet her old admirers, with the graceful Edith upon his arm. Of course she preferred him to them all—else, why did she marry him?

Then how deferential she was in her manner since their marriage; how very polite, and how careful to perform her duty to the letter! Mr. Jones decided, with his usual acumen, that there was no room to doubt on that point!

He noticed, indeed, that her girlish gayety was gone; but that was a decided improvement, according to his view. She was Mrs. Jones now, and meant to keep all whiskered popinjays at a respectable distance.

He liked it!

And so, through those interminable evenings, Edith sat, playing long games of chess with him, or listening to his gains or losses in the way of trade; or reading political articles of which the words conveyed no ideas to her absent mind.

She walked through the busy streets, leading on his arm, with an unseen form ever at her side; and slept next his heart, when hers was far away!

But when she was alone—no human eye to read her sad secret, her small hands clasped in agony, and her fair head bent to the very dust—was he not avenged?

* * * * * * *

It was a driving storm. Mr. Jones resolved to dine at a tavern instead of returning home. He had just seated himself, and given his order to the obsequious waiter, when his attention was attracted by the conversation of two gentlemen near him.

"Have you seen the beautiful Edith since her marriage, Harry?"

"No; I feel too much vexed with her. Such a splendid woman to marry such an idiot! All for a foolish quarrel with Ainslie. You never saw such a wreck as it has made of him. However, she is well punished; for, with all of her consummate tact and effort to keep up appearances, it is plain she is the most miserable woman in existence; as Mr. Jefferson Jones, whom I have never seen, might perceive, if he wasn't, as all the world says, the very prince of donkeys."

Jones seized his hat and rushed into the open air. Six times he went, like a comet, round the square, then, settling his beaver down over his brow, in a very prophetic manner, he turned his footsteps deliberately homeward.

It was the deceitful calm before the whirlwind. He found Edith pale and self-possessed, as usual. He was quite as much so himself—even went so far as to compliment her on a coquettish little jacket that fitted her round figure very charmingly.

"I'm thinking of taking a short journey, Edith," said he, seating himself by her side, and playing with the silken cord and tassels about her waist. "As it is wholly a business trip, it would hamper me to take you with me; but you'll hear from me. Meanwhile, you know how to enjoy yourself—hey, Edith?"

He looked searchingly at her. There was no conscious blush, no change of expression, no tremor of the frame. He might as well have addressed a marble statue.

Mr. Jefferson Jones was posed! Well, he bade her one of his characteristic adieus; and, when the door closed, Edith felt as if a weight had been lifted off her heart.

There was but one course for her to pursue. She knew it—she had already marked it out. She would deny herself to all visitors; she would not go abroad till her husband's return. She was strong in her purpose. There should be no door left open for busy scandal to enter.

Of Ainslie she knew nothing, save that a letter reached her from him after her marriage, which she had returned unopened. And so she wandered restlessly through those splendid rooms, and, tried by this self-inflicted penance, to atone for the defection of her heart. Did she take her guitar, old songs that they had sung together came unbidden to her lips; that book, too, they had read. Oh, it was all misery, turn where she would!

Day after day passed—no letter from Mr. Jones. The time had already passed that was fixed upon for his return, and Edith, nervous from close confinement, and the weary inward struggle, started like a frightened bird at every footfall.

It came at last—the letter—sealed with black. "He had been accidentally drowned. His hat was found; all search for the body had been unavailing."

Edith was no hypocrite. She could not mourn for him, save in the outward garb of woe.

Ainslie was just starting for the continent, by order of a physician, when the news reached him. A brief time he gave to decorum, and then they met.

It is needless to say what that meeting was. Days and months of wretchedness were forgotten, like some dreadful dream. She was again his own Edith, sorrowing, repentant and happy.

They were sitting together one evening—Edith's head was upon his shoulder, and her face radiant as a seraph's. They were speaking of their future home.

"Any spot on the wide earth but this, dear Ainslie. Take me away from these painful associations."

"Say you so, pretty Edith!" said a well known voice. "I but tried that faithful heart of yours to prove it. Pity to turn such a pretty comedy into a tragedy; but I happen to be manager here, young man!" said Mr. Jones, turning fiercely toward the bewildered Ainslie.

The revulsion was too dreadful. Edith survived but a week. Ainslie became hopelessly insane.

Two lives were thus sacrificed to the mistakes of a moment.

Both had in that brief space opened up the source of grief for life.

They would not hear and forbear when it was yet time, by kindly concession, to repair the breach irritation had made and a brief word would have amended.

But passion had its way, and the grave only healed the wound caused by the unguarded utterances.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The President's Objections to the Reduction of the Expenses of the Civil Service.

The following is the message which was sent to the United States House by the President, giving his objections to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill:

To the House of Representatives:

The act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, is so defective in what it omits to provide for, that I cannot announce its approval without at the same time pointing out what seems to me to be its defects. It makes but an inadequate provision for the service at best, and in some instances fails to make any provision whatever. Notably among the first class is the reduction in the ordinary annual appropriations for the revenue cutter service to the prejudice of the customs revenue. The same may be said of the signal service, as also the failure to provide for the increased expenses devolved upon the mints and assay offices by recent legislation, and thus tending to defeat the objects of that legislation. Of this class, also, are public buildings, for the protection, preservation and completion of which there is no adequate appropriation, while the sum of $100,000 only is appropriated for the repairs of the different navy yards and stations, and the preservation of the same, the ordinary and customary appropriations for which are not less than $1,000,000. A similar reduction is made in expenses for armories and arsenals.

The provision for the ordinary judicial expenses is much less than the estimated amount for that important service, the actual expenditure of the last fiscal year, and the certain demands of the current year. The provision for the expenses of the surveys of public lands is less than one-half of the usual appropriation for that service, and what are understood to be the actual demands. The reduction in expenditures for lighthouses, beacons and fog stations is also made in similar proportion. Of a class for which no appropriation is made, among the most noticeable, perhaps, is that portion of the general expenses of the District of Columbia, on behalf of the United States, as appropriated in former years, and the judgments of the court of claims.

The failure to make a reasonable contribution to the expenses of the nation's capital is an apparent dereliction on the part of the United States, and rank injustice to the people here who bear the burdens, while to refuse or neglect to provide for the payment of solemn judgments of its own courts is apparently to repudiate. Of a different character, but as prejudicial to the treasury, is the omission to make provision to enable the secretary of the treasury to have the rebel archives and record of captured and abandoned property examined and information furnished therefrom for the use of the government.

Finally, without further specification of detail, it may be said that the act which in its title purports to make provision for a diverse and greatly extended civil service, unhappily appropriates at the present session no more than five per cent. of its ordinary demands. The legislative department establishes and defines the service and devolves upon the executive departments the obligation of submitting annually the needful estimates of the expenses of public service. Congress properly exacts implicit obedience to the requirements of the law in the administration of the public service and rigid accountability in the expenditure thereof. It is submitted that a corresponding responsibility and obligation rests upon it to make adequate appropriations to render possible such administration and tolerate such exaction. Anything short of an ample provision for a specified service is necessarily fraught with disaster to public interests, and is a possible injustice to those charged with its execution. To appropriate and to execute are corresponding obligations and duties, and the adequacy of the former is the necessary measure of the efficiency of the execution. In this eighth month of the present session of Congress, nearly one month of the fiscal year to which this appropriation applies having passed, I do not feel warranted in vetoing an absolutely necessary appropriation bill, but in signing it I deem it a duty to show where the responsibility belongs for whatever embarrassments may arise in the execution of the trust confided to me. U. S. GRANT.

A True Hero.

The city of Marseilles, in France, was once afflicted with the plague. So terrible was it that it caused parents to forsake their children, and children to forget their obligations to their own parents. The city became as a desert, and funerals were constantly passing through the streets. Everybody was sad, for nobody could stop the ravages of the plague. The physicians could do nothing, and as they met one day to talk over the matter, and see if something could not be done to prevent the great destruction of life, it was decided that nothing could be effected without opening a corpse in order to find out the mysterious character of the disease. All agreed upon the plan, but who should be the victim, it being certain that he who should make the examination would certainly die soon after.

There was a dead pause!

Suddenly, one of the most celebrated physicians, a man in the prime of life, rose from his seat and said: "Be it so; I devote myself to the safety of my country. Before this numerous assembly, I swear, in the name of humanity and religion, that to-morrow at the break of day I will dissect a corpse, and write down what I observe."

He immediately left the room, and, as he was rich, he made out a will, and spent the night in religious exercises. During the day a man died in his house of the plague, and at daybreak on the following morning, the physician, whose name was Guyan, entered the room, and critically made the necessary examinations, writing down all his surgical observations. He then left the room, threw the papers into a vase of vinegar, that they might not convey the disease to another, and retired to a convenient place, where he died in twelve hours.

Thus died a true hero!

While we all admire the bravery which appears on the battlefield, let us not forget that there is an opportunity for the heroic in other places as well.

A Cure for Indians.

When Mark Twain, in 1867, resigned his clerkship to the United States Senate committee on conchology, it was partly caused by his tender of the following advice concerning the treatment of the Indians in the West:

I next went to the secretary of war, who was not inclined to see me at all until he learned that I was connected with the government. If I had not been on important business, I suppose I would not have got in. I asked for a light (he was smoking at the time), and then told him I had no fault to find with his defending the parole stipulations of General Lee and his companions in arms, but that I could not approve of his method of fighting the Indians on the plains. I said he fought too scattering. He ought to get them more together—get them together in some convenient place, where he should have provisions enough for both parties, and then have a general massacre. I said there was nothing so convincing to the Indian as a general massacre. If he could not approve of the massacre, I said the next surest thing for an Indian was soap and edification. Soap and education are not so sudden as a massacre, but they are more deadly in the long run; because a half massacred Indian may recover, but if you educate him and wash him it is bound to finish him some time or other. It undermines his constitution; it strikes at the foundation of his being. "Sir," I said, "the time has come when blood curdling cruelty has become unnecessary. Inflict soap and a spelling book on every Indian that ravages the plains, and let them die!"

ANCHORED.—The captain of a schooner on the sound was steering, when the mate went aft and proffered certain advice as to the course, which offended the superior officer, who cried out: "Mate Tompkins, you jest go forward and tend to your end of this skuner, and I'll tend to mine." The mate went forward, and there was a plunge in the water accompanied with the information: "Captain Jones, my end of the skuner is at anchor."

A four-year-old boy in Washington county drank half a pint of lye and is expected to recover, though the doctor says he will never be good for anything but to edit a political newspaper.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Interesting Items from Home and Abroad.

Everton, Ind., was almost totally destroyed by fire..... Gen. Crook's plans contemplate a vigorous chase of the Sioux through the Big Horn mountains..... Lulu trotted three heats against time in Cleveland in 2 22, 2.17¾, 2.19¼..... Green B. Raum, of Illinois, has been appointed commissioner of internal revenue, Congressman McDougall, of New York, having declined the office.....Jay Cooke & Co. have been discharged from bankruptcy. .....Ellen Heaven and Ann Patterson were killed by jumping from an upper window of the Globe mills, Philadelphia, while they were on fire.....Sidney A. Berthoff ended a carousal by committing suicide by taking morphine, at Middletown, N. Y. He had previously attempted to take his life, on one occasion going so far as to dig his grave..... Four inches of snow fell on Mount Washington, N. H., on July 26th.

The Second Baptist church, at Newburgh, N. Y., was burned by an incendiary—being the fourth attempt. Loss, $17,000; insurance, $3,500.....The Illinois Democracy nominated Lewis Steward for governor and adopted resolutions strongly indorsing Tilden and Hendricks.....A colored man in jail at Red Hill, S. C., for outraging a little white girl, was taken out by a masked mob and hanged..... During the fiscal year ending June 30th, 22,572 Chinese immigrants arrived in this country —an increase of 6,135 over the previous year. .....Eight mercantile establishments at Jamestown, N. Y., were destroyed by fire, involving heavy losses.....In the free-to-all race for $4,000, at Cleveland, Smuggler won the first place, with Goldsmith Maid second, Lucille Golddust third and Judge Fullerton fourth. Time 2.15¾, 2.17¼, 2.16¾, 2.19¾, 2.17¼..... Jeremiah Fairbanks, cashier of the State national bank of Elizabeth, N. J., is a defaulter in the amount of $30,000 and over..... Mercilees won the Alabama stakes for three-year-old fillies at the Saratoga races, making the mile and one-eighth in 2.00¾..... The ports of Dahomey, Africa, are now blockaded by British men-of-war.

The factory of P. H. Dederick & Co., hay press manufacturers, at Albany, N. Y., was destroyed by fire. Loss, $50,000..... Two boatmen named Simon Granthamel and John Messer were found dead at the Uhler limekilns, near Easton, Pa. It is supposed that they were suffocated by inhaling sulphur gas from the kilns..... Coal has been advanced by the combined producers..... Cheyenne Indians from Sitting Bull's camp report that the main body of Indians are in front of Gen. Crook's camp, and Gen. Sheridan sent a scout to warn him of the fact..... A Vienna paper states that a change in the ruler of Turkey is an accomplished fact. Abdul Hamid Effendi, a younger brother of Murad Effendi, is regent of the empire..... Cuban insurgents made a raid on the town of Santa Clara, and had appropriated the contents of several provision stores before they were driven off by the Spanish guard. Several were killed on each side..... Ex-Queen Isabella has gone to Spain for the purpose, it is rumored, of arranging the nuptials of King Alfonso and a daughter of the Duke de Montpensier.

Tom Ochiltree won the Saratoga cup—the course being two and one-half miles—in 4.06¾; Zoo Zoo, Freebooter, and Piccolo the other Saratoga races..... Prince Nicholas, of Montenegro, defeated the Turks and captured Osman Pasha..... The Idler won the ocean yacht race to Brenton's reef and back, the Wanderer being second, and Tidal Wave third, while the America and Countess of Dufferin were practically thrown out of the race by mishaps to their rigging..... Soderhamn, a Swedish town on the gulf of Bothnia, was almost totally destroyed by fire, and great distress prevails among the inhabitants.....More than five thousand persons were drowned and great damage was done to property in the neighborhood of Foochow, China, by an inundation.....Cuban insurgents overturned and sacked a freight train near Lasbocas, procuring quantities of clothing. The train guard, consisting of an officer and seven men, were killed by the upsetting of a car in which they were seated.....Mowrey Lapham's mill, at Middlebury, Mass., was utterly destroyed by fire, with an adjacent boarding house and barn. Loss, $140,000; insurance, $90,000.... A counterfeit of the new silver dime has a tinlike hue and sharp jingle..... A prize fight occurred in Toronto, Canada, between Steve Taylor, of Jersey City, and Charles McDonald, of Canada. Taylor was declared the victor after a short but fierce encounter.

President Grant has sent a message to the House announcing his views on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, which he signs under protest, as he considers the amounts set apart for the various objects as wholly inadequate. .....A judge at Salt Lake City has given a decision reducing the alimony claimed by Brigham Young's wife, from $500 to $100 per month, and provides that in default of such payment, execution shall be levied against Brigham's property..... Raphael Williams, a colored man, brutally outraged a white woman named Davis, at Camden Point, Mo., and was arrested the next day and lodged in jail at Platte City. That night one hundred and twenty armed men took him from the jailer and hung him. The woman lies at the point of death..... The bishop of Meath, Ireland, Samuel Butcher, D.D., committed suicide with a razor, while delirious from sickness..... Capt. Armstrong, of the brig Echo, on his arrival in New York, reported that in latitude forty-three degrees and thirty minutes, he saw a schooner, apparently coal-laden, go down bow first, carrying all hands with her..... Secretary Morrill states that there is a coin balance of $17,378,202.15 in excess of all obligations.

The Senate declared Mr. Belknap not guilty by a vote of thirty-five to twenty-five. The vote standing as follows: Voting guilty—Senators Bayard, Booth, Cameron (Pen.), Cockrell, Cooper, Davis, Dawes, Denis, Edmunds, Gordon, Hamilton, Harvey, Hitchcock, Kelly, Kernan, Key, McCreery, McDonald, Merrimon, Mitchell, Morrill, Norwood, Oglesby, Randolph, Ransom, Robertson, Sargent, Saulsbury, Sherman, Stevenson, Thurman, Wadleigh, Wallace, Whyte and Withers—thirty-five. Voting not guilty—Senators Allison, Anthony, Bontwell, Bruce, Cameron (Wis.), Christiancy, Conkling, Co ver, Cragin, Dorsey, Eaton, Ferry, Frelinghuysen, Hamlin, Howe, Ingalls, Jones (Nev.), Logan, McMillan, Paddock, Patterson, Spencer, West, Windom and Wright—twenty-five. Most of the senators declared their conviction that the Senate had no right to impeach a man after his resignation as a United States officer had been accepted. Senator Jones, of Florida, refused to vote. Senators Wright and Patterson were the only ones who voted not guilty because they thought the case of bribery had not been made out against the defendant.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

The Business of General Interest Transacted.

SENATE.

Mr. Sherman (Rep.), of Ohio, called up the Senate bill appropriating $100,000 for the completion of the Washington monument, and it was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Logan (Rep.), of Illinois, called up the House bill to regulate the issue of artificial limbs to disabled soldiers, seamen, and others, which was amended and passed.

Mr. Ingalls (Rep.),